

SACRAMENTO [] VALLEY []

AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES

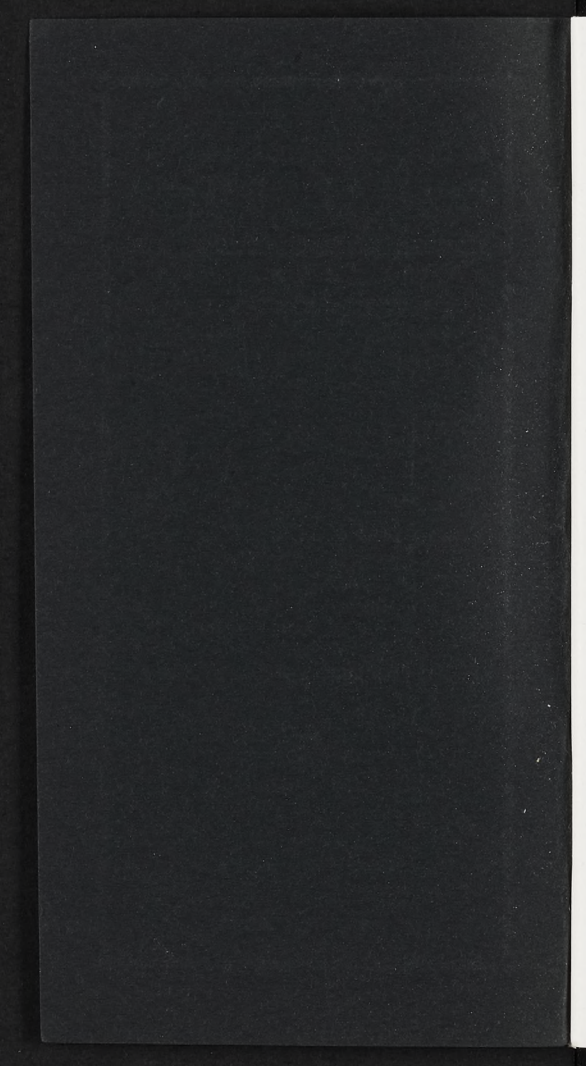


A Few Terse Facts

of the Agricultural,
Mineral and Industrial
resources of the Great
Inland Valley of
California and its sur-
rounding territory



Compliments of the
Sacramento Valley Expositions
Commission



The Sacramento Valley and Surrounding Counties



This little booklet has been compiled under the direction of the Sacramento Valley Exposition Commission for the purpose of giving to interested parties concise and accurate information, in a convenient form, of the many varied opportunities for investment in one of the most productive sections of the wonderful State of California.



The Sacramento Valley and Surrounding Counties

Produces 75 per cent of the deciduous crops of the State.

Produces some of the finest and earliest oranges and lemons.

Produces the bulk of the hops grown in the West.

Produces all kinds of peaches and excels in quality and quantity.

Produces the finest pears, grapes, apricots, prunes, figs, berries, asparagus, potatoes, alfalfa, almonds, walnuts, apples, plums, vegetables, livestock, cherries, oranges, lemons, rice—in fact, everything that can be grown in a temperate or semi-tropical climate.

Produces over 50 per cent of the gold output of the State.

Produces the finest of building stone and timber.

Produces an abundance of copper ore, iron, asbestos, cement, slate, chrome and other minerals.

Has some of the finest dairy farms on the Coast.

Has several first class herds of registered cattle, hogs and horses.

The home of the world's record Holstein-Freisian cow.

Has the only Government irrigation project in the State.

Has the best transportation, both by rail and water.

Has an unlimited water supply.

Cheapest electric power.

Many undeveloped resources.

The largest area of undeveloped timber land.

Has a soil as rich as any in the world.

Here you can buy good land at from \$20 to \$150 per acre.

For \$2,500 you can own an improved 20-acre home.

Twenty acres will make you independent in a few years.

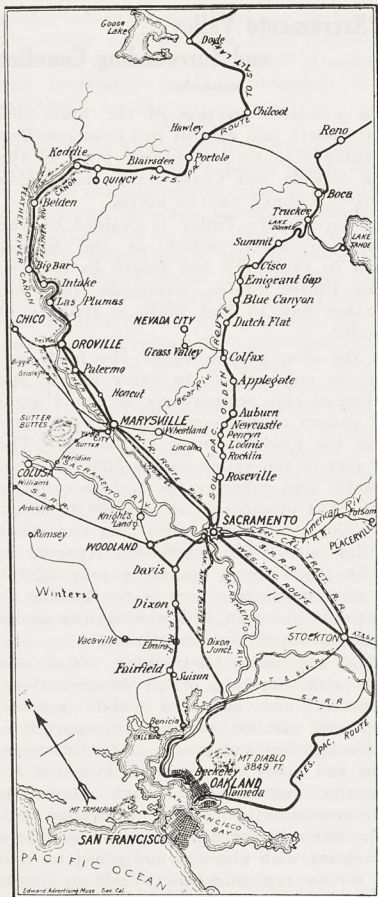
Land set to deciduous fruit pays original cost in six years.

Land set to grapes pays original cost and profit in four years.

Land set to citrus fruits will pay original cost in seven years.

The entire section has the best of schools. Educational advantages of the very best.

You furnish a limited amount of capital, a reasonable amount of business energy, a willingness to work, and this section of the Sacramento Valley will do its share to give you a pleasant home, a profitable investment and a heritage for your children. Investigate and be convinced.



The Sacramento Valley and Surrounding Counties

This wonderful section of the State lies directly north and east of San Francisco Bay and extends to the converging point of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range mountains in Shasta County on the north.

The Sacramento Valley is drained by the Sacramento River, which is the largest stream in the State and fourth in tonnage in the United States, navigable from San Francisco Bay to Red Bluff, a distance of 200 miles.

On the floor of the valley the lands are ready for cultivation. In every one of the counties of this section may be found scattered groves of wide-spreading oaks, attesting to the productiveness of the soil. The floor area of the valley covers 3,000,000 acres. The total area covering the sixteen counties described is upwards of some 12,000,000 acres. The valley itself is 200 miles long and about 50 miles wide. The population reported in 1910 by the Federal census is only 225,910. This vast productive area is not lacking in opportunity for men and women who desire to prosper in rural occupations.

There are many flourishing cities and towns with churches of all denominations, elementary and advanced public schools, steam and electric railroad transportation, electric lighting and power, water transportation and many other things essential for prosperity and comfort. Each county is easily accessible by railroad connection with all the cities in the State and it would be a trip replete with pleasure and profit to visit this fertile region where deciduous fruits blossom in the foothills and along the river

banks, where orange blossome perfume the air, where gold is taken from the majestic hills and where the warm hand of fellowship and hospitality is ever extended to the stranger.

CLIMATE

Climate in California is a magic word and is probably its most valuable asset, because it is the chief factor that has to do with the making of California the most wonderfully producing area on the American continent. Climatic conditions in the Sacramento Valley are almost ideal. The average rainfall is about 28 inches, distributed through several months of the year. During the Summer the temperature is never oppressive on account of the low percentage of humidity. Work in the fields is never suspended and there is never any danger of sunstroke. The evenings are cool and the air balmy and delightful. Latitude has no effect on climate in California, although topography and altitude affect the temperature to some degree in different latitudes.

LAND VALUES

Values vary greatly in the different parts of the valley and surrounding counties. The prices range from \$10'an acre to \$300 for unimproved land, while well-kept, paying orchards are often valued as high as \$1,500 per acre and will pay good money on that amount. There being a wide difference in soil types, and as location has much to do in deciding land values, it is advised that all prospective purchasers visit and inspect personally any land they may contemplate buying before making their initial payment. Compare land values, productiveness of soil, advantages, etc., with any other part of the country. Comparison will convince the most skeptical that the Sacramento Valley and

surrounding counties have nothing to fear by comparison with any other section.

Building material is slightly higher than in Eastern States, but the building itself can be constructed for a far less sum as it is not necessary to make it as substantial because of the difference of climatic conditions.

Ordinary farm laborers in California are paid about \$35 per month and board, and from \$2 to \$2.50 per day when employed by the day.

STATE HIGHWAYS

Good roads increase the profits of farm products by lessening the cost of transportation. California voted \$18,000,000 for good roads to be built throughout the State, and the greater part of this system in the Sacramento Valley will soon be completed. Two main trunk lines of the highway pass through the Sacramento Valley—one on the east side and one on the west side. These roads meet at Red Bluff and continue on through Tehama, Shasta and Siskiyou Counties to the Oregon State line. Two lines of the highway branch out from the city of Sacramento to Lake Tahoe, one through the city of Placerville to the southern part of the lake and the other through the city of Auburn along the Lincoln Highway to the northern part of the lake. Either of these routes is through very picturesque scenery. Branch lines of this great highway are being constructed in all parts of the valley and surrounding country by which all of the county seats and other important towns are directly connected with one or the other of the main trunk lines on either side of the valley proper. California has today one of the finest highway systems in the United States, and as a consequence, the State has more automobiles per capita than any other State in the Union.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

An excellent steam and electric road system reaches to nearly every part of this vast territory. The valley is traversed east and west by one, and north and south by two main lines of the Southern Pacific Company. Another main line, of the Western Pacific Company, runs north and south through the greater portion of the valley and crosses the Sierras through the picturesque Feather River Canyon. In addition to these three main lines there are many branch lines that act as feeders to the main lines and reach out to the rich foothill districts and the fertile lands of the valley itself. In addition to the steam lines a very excellent electric service covers the greater portion of the valley. These electric lines converge at the Capital of the State, Sacramento, and radiate out from there in many directions. The Northern Electric lines, running north through Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa and Butte Counties, connecting Marysville, Colusa, Chico, Oroville and many other important towns with the Capital of the State and through it by electric lines with San Francisco, the metropolis of the State; the Sacramento and Woodland electric line, running west and connecting the two cities mentioned; the California Traction line, running south to Stockton, and the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern, running south to San Francisco, with a branch line running westward from near the city of Dixon to the fertile lands of Solano and Vaca Valley to Vacaville.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

The Sacramento River, traversing the valley from north to south a distance of over 200 miles, and on which river steamers run

back and forth to San Francisco, is the great water artery of the fertile valley and surrounding country. It not only acts as a great waterway to carry the products of the land, but at the same time is a very effective rate regulator. Passenger traffic is very heavy between the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento, several companies operating fine lines of fast steamers. This voyage is one of the sightseeing trips of the State.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

The Sacramento Valley and contiguous counties offer to their youth educational facilities that are the equal of those found in any part of the world. Every district has its school and every county one or more High Schools. High School graduates may enter the great universities of the State without examination. The University of California, located at Berkeley, is supported by the State and is second in the United States in the number of pupils enrolled. The tuition is absolutely free here as at all State institutions. The Leland Stanford University, with a \$30,000,000 endowment, is located at Palo Alto. The State University has a very important branch in the State Farm School at Davis, Yolo County, and only some twelve miles from Sacramento. This is one of the leading agricultural schools of the Union and teaches nearly every phase of farm work and development. Tuition is free. The State Normal School at Chico, Butte County, is another of the important State institutions of the Sacramento Valley. There are many private schools and academies located in different parts of the section, so that your boy or girl may have whatever kind of an education you may desire to give them.

HUNTING AND FISHING

It is but reasonable to expect that a country so richly endowed by nature with fertility of soil, abundance of water and salubrity of climate as the Sacramento Valley and its surrounding counties should support a large and varied population of wild fowl and other game. In the valley proper there is an abundance of rabbits, squirrels, quail and other game birds. There are a number of different kinds of native ducks, as well as plenty of doves, and in the mountain districts there are mountain quail and grouse as well as deer, and sometimes bear in their season. The Fall of the year brings large flocks of migratory ducks and geese from the far North.

Trout streams are numerous, especially in the mountains and foothill sections, besides many beautiful mountain lakes abound where large catches of mountain trout are made. During the Summer months when in season the hills and streams are lined with fishermen from all over the State. In the valley streams and rivers are found striped bass, black bass, perch, catfish and salmon. Salmon fishing is carried on very extensively in the Sacramento River and the fish are shipped to all parts of the American continent.

VARIETY OF PRODUCTS

The list of products of the Sacramento Valley and surrounding counties is varied and includes nearly every product of the soil, including citrus and deciduous fruits of all kinds, grapes, berries, nuts, olives and other sub-tropical fruits, alfalfa, cereals and vegetables of all marketable varieties. An important fact for the prospective purchaser and seeker of knowledge to take into con-

sideration is that the fruits of this vast region are the first to ripen and are found in the markets long before those raised in other fruit districts, thus insuring a good market at a fair profit.

The principal varieties of deciduous fruits grown, named in the order in which they appear in the markets, are as follows: Cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, apples. The fig is grown in many localities and promises to be an important industry. Cherries usually come into market in May and continue until the middle of June, then when they are gone the mountain cherries from the foothills come into market. Apricots follow closely, then peaches and plums find their way to the consumer in June, July and August. Valley pears come in about the first of July and are followed by those grown in the foothill and mountain districts. Grapes ripen in August and continue to be shipped as late as December. The finest of table, raisin and wine grapes are grown successfully. The deciduous fruit season ends when the grapes are harvested. Summer apples are grown in the valley to a limited extent, while the foothill and mountain sections raise some of the very finest of Winter apples. The deciduous crop brings many millions of dollars into the pockets of the orchardists.

CITRUS FRUITS

In the production of oranges and lemons the Sacramento Valley is destined to become one of the leading sections of the United States. During the past few years thousands of acres have been planted. Sacramento oranges are the first to reach the markets. They ripen in November and December and by Christmas Day the crop is entirely harvested. The best olives and the

largest crops are produced in this region. This industry is growing rapidly and some of the largest olive oil and pickling plants are found in the valley.

ALFALFA AND DAIRYING

The wonderful fodder crop, alfalfa, produces its heaviest in the Sacramento Valley. Ten tons to the acre is not an uncommon crop. Hundreds of settlers who are now making a great success in this vast region began with alfalfa production and later branched out into dairying, fruit raising and stock. The dairy business goes hand in hand with alfalfa production and is one of the most rapidly growing industries in the valley and foothill districts. There are creameries in nearly every county, while cheese and butter making is followed by the smaller operators besides. There are several large dairies devoted exclusively to the production of certified milk for consumption in the large cities. This region soon will be the leading stock raising section of the West. The mild Winters enable the stockmen to run their stock in the open all year round. Where alfalfa produces as it does here, and where grazing in the fields on green feed may be carried on throughout the entire year, it is plain that the cost of production must be the very lowest.

Thoroughbred stock is receiving marked attention in all parts. The breeds most favored are the Holstein-Freisian, Jersey, Guernsey and Durham among the dairy stock, while Shorthorns and Herefords are favored for beef. Much attention is also given to the breeding of fine draft and race horses. Many extra fine horse breeding farms are being organized and excellent stock is the result. Hogs are receiving marked attention, for there is no place in

the world where natural conditions contribute more toward the success of hog raising for profit. Hogs fatten on alfalfa as well as they do on corn and on the dairy farm the hog converts skimmed milk into cash returns. The hog is truly a "mortgage lifter" in this great inland valley.

VEGETABLES

In the production of all kinds of vegetables the Sacramento Valley and the contiguous territory must be recognized as one of the foremost sections of the Nation. Vegetables of all varieties are grown successfully. Over 20,000 acres of the delta land is devoted to the growing of asparagus alone, while thousands of acres are planted to beans, potatoes and onions, and other vegetables for home use and for the markets.

HOPS

Over 75,000 bales of hops are produced each year in the Sacramento Valley, which makes it the leading hop growing section of the United States.

POULTRY

Favorable conditions exist for the successful raising of poultry of all kinds on a very profitable basis. Besides the many who are in the poultry business as a side issue there are some very large farms devoted exclusively to this industry. In the northern part of the section turkey raising is carried on extensively at a good profit. There are many fanciers in the Sacramento Valley who devote their time to fancy breeds of chickens, pigeons, ducks, geese, turkeys, Belgian hares, etc.

CEREALS

Extensive areas are devoted to grain growing. Here has always been an ideal con-

dition for the cultivation of immense areas to the growing of barley, oats, wheat, rice and other cereal grains. The attention of the world was first attracted to the Sacramento Valley by its immense shipments of grain. The hundreds of large warehouses that are found all through the valley are still mute evidences of this great industry.

BERRIES

Sacramento Valley berries ripen early in the Spring. The berries of the valley and foothills supply other districts for two months or more, before their local berries come into the market. This fact makes berry raising a very profitable industry.

ALMONDS AND WALNUTS

These are very profitable, and this section has practically a monopoly on the almond production of the United States. English walnuts grafted to the black walnut, which is a native tree of the Sacramento Valley, make big returns to the grower.

RICE

There are large areas in Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sutter and Yuba Counties that are particularly adapted to the growing of this great cereal that is the principal food of millions of people. The U. S. Government itself has established a rice experimental station and farm at Biggs in Butte County for the purpose of ascertaining the particular varieties that are best adapted to this great and extensive region. Rice requires plenty of water and there is an abundant supply. The rice produced here is of an excellent quality and thousands of acres are being planted each year. Although a new crop in this section, in 1914 over a half million bags were produced, and this will be

materially increased during the present year.

IRRIGATION

One of the principal assets of this entire region is an abundance of water available for irrigation purposes. The vast area of irrigated land is rapidly increasing. Irrigation is of two kinds—by wells from the underground supply and by gravity from the many streams and rivers which are found in all parts. Irrigation by wells has been found to be not only a cheap but at the same time a very dependable method. The foothill and much of the valley lands are irrigated by the gravity system. The U. S. Government has a well established irrigation system at Orland in Glenn County. The water is taken from the many mountain streams found in the hills a short distance from the valley and carried by well constructed canals to the lands. In addition to this Government project, which has passed the experimental stage and is a pronounced success, there are many private irrigation projects in different parts of the valley and foothills.

MINERALS

Since the days of "49" mining has been and always will be a leading industry. Practically every county included in the district described in this little booklet produces in paying quantities mineral wealth of some kind.

Quartz mining in the mountain counties and dredge mining along the rivers, notably the American, the Feather and the Yuba, is producing annually millions of dollars. The gold output alone of the State in 1913 was \$20,406,958, as shown by the U. S. Survey reports of that year. While the an-

nual output of gold is of greater value than that of any other mineral, mining for copper is a very important industry in Shasta County, where immense deposits of this valuable ore have been found. Plumas County is also opening up some very promising copper mines with ore of a superior quality. Iron ore in large quantities has been found in different localities and an electric process smelter for reducing the iron ore has been in operation for several years at Heroult, Shasta County. The manufacture of cement is another important mineral industry. California ranks third among all of the States in the value of the cement produced. Asbestos, potter's clay, macadam, limestone, slate, chrome, building stone and tremendous granite deposits are found in large quantities in this greatest mineral producing section of the West.

Finally, you must be convinced that the section of the State including the great Sacramento Valley and its surrounding counties has many attractions to offer to the man looking for a home, for investment, for health; in fact, this vast section is in a class all by itself, ready for the most searching investigation. Thousands of acres of some of the best farming land in the State await the man who will farm intelligently and is willing to let Dame Nature do her part for their success. Here the mining man, the lumberman, the manufacturer, the merchant, the professional man, the artisan and the retired man of business may find a condition suitable to his desires, and each of them will be welcomed as an integral part of a successful community.

Investigate and be convinced.

What Do You Want?

An Alfalfa Farm?

A good paying Dairy Farm?

A money-making Prune, Peach,
Pear or Apricot Orchard?

An Orange or Lemon Grove?

A WALNUT OR AN ALMOND OR-
CHARD?

A profitable Fig Orchard?

A paying Vineyard?

A producing Gold Mine?

A good tract of Timber Land?

A CALIFORNIA HOME SUR-
ROUNDED WITH ROSES AND
PALMS?

Good Roads, Schools, Churches,
Markets, Rail and Water Transpor-
tation?

Rich, highly productive Land at a
Reasonable Price on Long Term
Payments?

Land with Plenty of Water and
Good Drainage?

A LOCATION IN ONE OF THE
HEALTHIEST SECTIONS OF THE
STATE?

If so, write to any of the Chambers
of Commerce or other public bodies
whose addresses are given in this
booklet. Investigate the many op-
portunities offered by the Sacramento
Valley and surrounding counties and
be convinced that this section has all
enumerated above and more to offer
to the prospective settler and in-
vestor.

Amador County

Amador, one of the smallest counties in the State of California, is also one of the leading mineral counties. The total annual output of gold is over \$3,000,000.

Foothill and mountain lands make up the county. The soil is rich and productive, alluvial in character in the small and fertile valleys. These lands produce all kinds of deciduous fruits and are particularly adapted to the culture of pears and prunes and for apples in the higher altitudes.

The climate is like all foothill sections of the Sacramento Valley. The temperature in Summer at times reaches 100 degrees, but the atmosphere is dry and the heat is not oppressive. Cool evenings.

There never has been a failure of any crop suited to the soil and climatic conditions. All lines of farming are followed. There is plenty of opportunity for the further extension of this great industry. Land is cheap, with ample water available for irrigation.

All crops find a ready market. Many of the growers devote their attention to supplying local markets in the mining districts.

The county is a heavy producer of cereals, wheat, barley, corn, oats, alfalfa and grain hay.

The horticultural products include apples, apricots, plums, prunes, pears, grapes, peaches, nectarines, oranges, lemons, olives, figs, almonds, English walnuts and cherries.

Truck gardens do well, while stock raising in the foothills and on the mountain plateaus affords excellent pasturage the year round.

Numerous streams cross the county, supplying ample water for mining, electric power development and for irrigation, but this very valuable resource has not yet been fully taken advantage of. One of the many great power plants is located at Electra, developing 33,000 horsepower of electricity, which is sent over transmission lines to cities surrounding San Francisco Bay.

While the county has soil and climatic

conditions that are favorable to development of horticultural and agricultural resources, it is the mineral wealth that has made the name of Amador famous. Mining has been followed without interruption since 1848, and millions of dollars have been produced.

During recent years deep mining is followed extensively. In this county are located some of the richest and deepest quartz mines in the world. The Kennedy mine at Jackson is operating at a depth of 3,900 feet and is the deepest gold mine in the United States. It is equipped with a 100-stamp mill and employs about 400 men.

Directly south is the Argonaut mine, another heavy producer. This mine is equipped with a 40-stamp mill and employs 250 men. Its monthly production averages \$60,000.

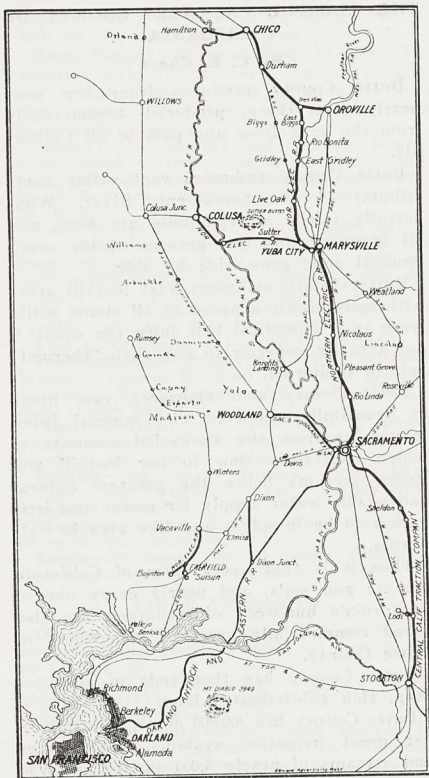
North of these two mines at Sutter Creek are the South Eureka and Central Eureka mines. The South Eureka is operated by electricity and has an 80-stamp mill and employs 300 men. It produces \$50,000 in gold a month.

Further north are the Keystone, Original Amador, Bunker Hill and Fremont mines, all steady producers. At the northern boundary of the county is the Plymouth Consolidated. This is one of the oldest mines in California. Within the past two years it has been newly equipped, and is operating on a large scale, with prospects of producing heavier in the future than in the past, even though it has produced more than \$2,000,000.

The principal towns are Jackson, the county seat, Sutter Creek, Amador City, Drytown, Plymouth, Pieta, Volcano and Ione.

A branch railroad connects with the main line of the Southern Pacific Company at Galt in Sacramento County.

With a population of only about 10,000, Amador offers excellent opportunities to the farmer, the miner and the cattleman.



Electric Lines
Covering the Sacramento Valley

Butte County

THE "SAMPLE PACKAGE" COUNTY OF CALIFORNIA

By C. E. Chace

Butte County produces from her soils nearly everything produced commercially from the soils from any part of all California.

Butte County embraces vast valley lands tributary to the Sacramento River. Wonderfully fertile alluvial soils are here, and all fruits, grains and grasses of the semi-tropical zone grow side by side.

Butte County embraces vast foothill areas with soils highly adapted to all citrus fruits lying in a climatical belt fully the equal, if not actually superior to any such "thermal" belt in California.

Butte County also embraces vast areas of beautifully timbered and mineral laden mountains from the snow-clad summits of which constantly flow to her foothill and valley sections below the greatest natural and usable water supply for power and irrigation to be found in any like area in California.

Thus it is that every form of California climate and soils, and nearly every one of California's hundreds of resources, are also found commercially practical somewhere in Butte County.

Butte County has thousands of acres of deep, rich sub-irrigated land.

Butte County has 300,000 acres tributary to her great irrigation systems. The rivers and streams of nearly 4,000 square miles of mountains supply the water for these systems.

Following, in brief, are a few important facts about Butte County:

Alfalfa—Average 5 cuttings per year; yield from 7 to 9 tons per acre. The main support for more than 9,000 dairy cows as well as thousands of fine hogs.

Rice—Twenty thousand acres in 1915. The greatest yield yet recorded. Ordinary farmers net an average of \$40 per acre per year clear profit. Rice land with ample water reasonable in price.

Sugar beets; poultry and turkeys; honey; wool; stock raising; lumbering very extensive; mining (gold, over \$3,000,000 per year). Ideal Summer resorts. Fine fishing and hunting.

Land prices in Butte County are reasonable. Beautiful home places ranging in size from one acre to 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 160 and half-section farms can be bought fully developed to any kind of California product.

Or places of like size can be bought and rapidly developed by the purchaser.

Two Government experimental farms.

Transportation—Southern Pacific Railroad, Western Pacific Railroad, Northern Electric Railroad, Butte County Railroad. Thirty-nine trains per day.

Power—Numerous hydro-electric power plants supplying all principal towns and much of the country land.

Schools—One State Normal, four High Schools, one business college, seventy-eight grammar schools.

Churches—Every denomination represented with fine churches.

Roads—On main line of State Highway; fine wagon roads everywhere.

CHIEF PRODUCTS

Olives—The premier olive district of the world. Grand prize awarded for ripe olives at P. P. I. E.

Oranges—Ripen in Butte County for the holiday markets—a month earlier than the Southern California groves.

Fruits and Nuts—Every fruit thrives in Butte County. Apples, apricots, almonds, cactus, cherries, chestnuts, figs, grapes, grape fruit, lemons, prunes, plums, pears and peaches, pomegranates and persimmons, quince and walnuts.

Vegetables, berries, beans and melons of all kinds; something every month in the year.

OROVILLE

BUTTE COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

Where the earliest and
sweetest oranges and
finest olives grow.

Its foothill lands are un-
excelled for fruit and
berries of every kind.

The Oroville District
offers particular oppor-
tunity to you.



Address

Oroville Chamber of Commerce
OROVILLE CALIFORNIA

Colusa County

F. B. Pryor

Colusa County is the middle county of the great Sacramento Valley. It is 140 miles northeast of San Francisco and 60 miles north of Sacramento. Its soil consists chiefly of rich loam deposited by the Sacramento River and a number of mountain streams that flow from the Coast Range mountains. There are also adobe lands that produce large crops of wheat and barley and some alkali land that so far has not been profitable except as a range for sheep and cattle. There are about 1,240 square miles in the county, half of which lies in the Sacramento Valley. The balance is composed of small valleys of tillable land. The rest is made up of good pasture land, though there is some waste land. The seasons are divided into wet and dry. The wet season begins in October and lasts until April or May. The average rainfall is about 20 inches. The thermometer seldom goes below 40 degrees in Winter, and rarely above 90 in Summer. The nights are usually cool. As there is no rain during the Summer months the heat is not oppressive.

Almost all kinds of fruit and vegetables are raised in the county. Mr. James Mills, of Los Angeles, has planted 1,000 acres of lemons in the foothills of the western part of the county. There are several small groves of orange trees in other parts of the county. Grape fruit, figs, seedless limes and olives are also grown. Near Arbuckle 4,000 acres of almonds are planted, and the older trees are producing abundant crops yearly. Seedless raisins and almonds are the principal crops that grow abundantly in College City section. Along the Sacramento River a very superior prune is raised and many thousands of tons are shipped to Europe and the Eastern States every year. While the principal grain crop raised is barley, 10,000 acres of rice has been planted this season, and an estimated crop of 600,000 bags of rice will be harvested next season. The

acreage for rice will probably be doubled, as water for irrigation is abundant and suitable level land can be bought or leased on very favorable terms.

Hunting and fishing can be enjoyed, as the roads are good and game and fish are abundant in the hills and mountains. It is an easy matter for the sportsman to enjoy life without much effort. All of the streams are bridged with either steel or concrete bridges, and as there are hundreds of crossings these bridges make traveling easy and the streams and rivers are picturesque.

Not the least of the charms of Colusa County for homeseekers is the equable and healthy climate, and as fine a lot of people as can be found in any section of the world.

There are many fine schools in the county, and the churches are commodious and well built. All of the cities and towns are attractive by reason of the many shade trees and orchards and gardens. The streams are frequent and add to the natural beauty of the scenery and topography of the country. The homes are pretty and embowered in trees and vines.

The products of the county are very diversified, and almost everything that can be grown anywhere can be grown in all or parts of this wonderful county. Thousands of acres of land will be planted this season to beans and corn, of several varieties, including broom corn.

Colusa County is known as one of the leading dairy counties of the State. The cheese and butter produced is recognized as of a superior quality.

The soft-shell walnut grown in Colusa County wins prizes every year at the State Fair, and as this is a favored section for the nut many acres will be planted in the future. The great Sacramento River furnishes an abundance of soft water for irrigation, and several artesian wells have been located of late.

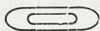
Alfalfa grows in great luxuriance and profusion, and as it is cheaply grown it means large profits for the dairy and stock man. Cattle, sheep and hogs are raised in great quantities, and always fetch good prices. Transportation facilities are good in the county. Electric, steam railroad and river steamers convey passengers to their various destinations, and motor stages operate in some parts of the county.

ARBUCKLE

The Home of the ALMOND



The section that is endowed with every condition conducive to health and prosperity. A delightful climate; abundance of sweet, pure water; deep, rich soil, where almonds and raisin grapes produce \$300 per acre without irrigation. The continuous, rapid development of this rich section is due to the extreme low price of the land. Write for information.



Chamber of Commerce
Arbuckle, Colusa Co., California

COLUSA COUNTY'S

BEST

Fruit and Farming
Land in either
large or small tracts



Four and five crops of alfalfa
without irrigation. Fruits, nuts
and vegetables of all kinds



Investigate our section before
purchasing elsewhere

Write for literature

Chamber of Commerce
Williams, Colusa County, California

El Dorado County

El Dorado will always be one of the most interesting counties of California, for here James Marshall discovered gold at Coloma on the American River in 1848. One of the main overland roads across which the pioneers came in their ox teams from the East, leads directly to Placerville, the county seat, in the early days known as Hangtown.

The county offers just as good or better opportunities to settlers in 1915 as it did to fortune hunters in '49. The principal industries are mining, fruit raising, lumbering, stock raising and general farming. Land is to be had for a reasonable price and there is an abundance of water for irrigation. For certain products soil and climatic conditions are unexcelled and the husbandman who plants Bartlett pears, plums, prunes, apples, peaches, olives and walnuts is sure of success. Oranges are grown in the western part. All these fruits have been tried and found profitable for the grower. The Bartlett pear grown in El Dorado County cannot be excelled. Prices realized in Eastern markets for all El Dorado fruits are the very highest.

Being a foothill county, the products of El Dorado do not ripen as early as those in the counties in lower altitudes. This fact is not a disadvantage, but a decided advantage to the grower, because his fruits come into the market after the valley crops of the same varieties have been harvested and marketed.

Unimproved land in El Dorado County can be purchased for from \$20 to \$80 per acre. In most cases it is covered with a growth of timber, which has to be cut before cultivation can be started. In many cases this pays a large portion of the cost of clearing. The soil is rich sandy loam and decomposed lava, deep and well drained.

There is abundance of water for irrigation, derived from the American River on the north and the Cosumnes on the south. Not only do they supply water for domestic purposes to towns and cities and for irrigation to many farms, but they offer unlimited opportunities for electric power development. There are now several power plants where electricity is generated.

The mining industry has always been one of great importance. The county lies on the "mother lode" which extends through several counties on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In the years following the discovery of gold, all streams of the county were "worked over" with the sluice and rocker. Later, deep mining on modern lines was introduced. El Dorado County has produced upwards of \$150,000,000 in gold from gravel alone and the sources of this supply, lying in the higher regions, have as yet been only partially explored. There are also large deposits of slate, granite, lime, asbestos and building stones.

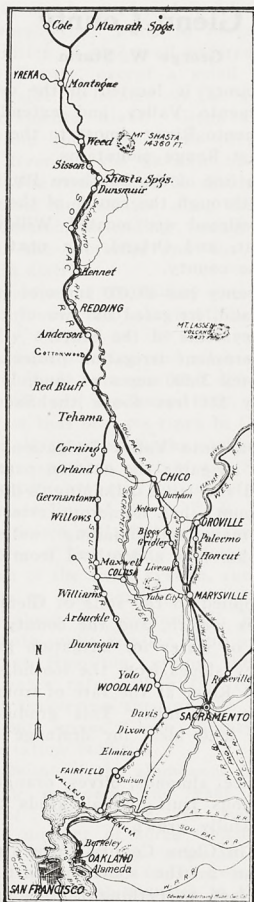
The lumbering industry gives employment to hundreds of men.

There are several large lumber mills in the county. One of these is located at Pino Grand, 25 miles northeast of Placerville, and is reached by a narrow-gauged railroad from Camino, where the lumber yards and box factory of the company are located.

The California Door Company's mill is located at Calder and is reached by a narrow gauge railroad from Diamond Springs, with lumber yards at the latter place.

Some of the most popular Summer resorts in California are found within its borders. This is particularly true of the higher altitudes, where lakes and streams are numerous and fish and game are plentiful. About two-thirds of the total area of Lake Tahoe, one of the most celebrated mountain lakes in the world, that delights thousands of pleasure seekers, lies in El Dorado County. Trout abounds in the mountain streams, and game, such as bear, deer, rabbit, grouse and mountain quail, is plentiful.

The State Highway, which is a part of the Lincoln Highway, leading from Sacramento to Lake Tahoe, passes through El Dorado County from west to east. Delightful resorts are numerous along this road, which follows the course of the south fork of the American River.



Section of Southern Pacific R. R. Lines, Showing the Main North and South Lines

Glenn County

George W. Sturm

Glenn County is located in the center of the Sacramento Valley and extends from the Sacramento River almost to the summit of the Coast Range mountains.

The main line of the Southern Pacific railroad runs through the center of the county. On this railroad are located Willows, the county seat, and Orland, the next largest town of the county.

Glenn County has 400,000 acres of rich level valley land, irrigated by two of the best irrigation systems of the State.

The Government irrigation project at Orland irrigates 20,000 acres of land, lying approximately 124 feet above the Sacramento River.

The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company's canal irrigates the eastern part of the county and the lands adjoining Willows.

Glenn County has numerous artesian and a great many never-failing wells, with pumping plants at a depth of from 25 to 60 feet.

Water applied to the soils of Glenn County produces wealth, and the county has an abundance of water for irrigation purposes.

The valley slopes from the foothills to the Sacramento River at the rate of from ten to fifteen feet per mile. This gradual slope makes the land ideal for drainage and for irrigation.

Alfalfa, rice, almonds, olives, oranges, lemons, deciduous fruit and all kinds of grain are successfully grown.

Oranges in Glenn County ripen six weeks earlier than in the southern part of the State. In fact, everything that is grown in

the State can be produced in Glenn County. It is worth your while to investigate the opportunities of this well-watered county.

Glenn County, except a small portion on the east side, is located on the west side of the Sacramento River. Glenn County extends from the west banks of the Sacramento River to the summit of the Coast Range. The county can be divided into the rich bottom land section along the river, the valley section, extending twenty-five miles west to the foothills, and the foothill or mountain district.

That portion of the county extending from the river well into the foothill district is especially adapted to the culture of alfalfa, which means dairying and all kinds of livestock, almonds, oranges and lemons, olives and all kinds of deciduous fruit.

The fact that oranges ripen in Glenn County from six to seven weeks earlier than they do in the southern part of the State ought to be known by every citizen of the Union.

The main line of the S. P. R. R. between San Francisco and Portland passes through the center of the county and the Beet Line, a branch of the same system, runs from the southern to the northern boundary of the county along the Sacramento River. The river boats make regular trips up the river as far as Hamilton, giving the county a cheap water rate. With the two lines of railroad traversing through the county and river boats gives Glenn County the best transportation facilities.

On account of the abundance of water for irrigating purposes and vast number of acres of land under its two systems, and the number of acres which eventually will be irrigated by artesian wells and pumps, Glenn County in the near future will be one of the best counties in the State.

ORLAND CALIFORNIA

This town in the upper Sacramento Valley is one of the most prosperous and thriving in California, being surrounded by the 20,000 acres of land irrigated by the United States Government under the Orland Reclamation Project. Since the completion of the works, at an outlay of \$900,000, the population of the town has continued to increase 25 per cent annually, while the rural population has increased tenfold in the last four years, the irrigated area at the present time being about half developed.

The most striking feature of Orland is the concrete buildings and beautiful homes. Practically every business is housed in a fireproof building of reinforced concrete; the residences in the town and on the surrounding farms give convincing testimony as to the prosperity of the inhabitants.

The irrigation system was constructed as a model, Orland being selected for the site on account of its practically ideal conditions of soil, drainage and climate.

The principal crops are alfalfa, almonds, oranges and olives. The two creameries are paying to the farmers \$16,000 per month for butter fat.

Be sure to visit this favored section while in California, or for further information write to

Orland Chamber of Commerce
ORLAND **CALIFORNIA**

Nevada County

From a county formerly given over to mining, lumbering and their allied industries, Nevada County has leaped into prominence as a horticultural and agricultural county.

The county is the natural home of the Bartlett pear. The Bartlett has its favorite belts, comparatively small and restricted, outside of which it does not attain its fullest perfection. The proven Bartlett belt of Northern California includes a large portion of the area of Nevada County. It is grown there both with and without irrigation. Large areas adapted to its culture are still unreclaimed from their timbered state and may be had at a low price.

The county has a remarkable variety of climate and elevation, stretching from the Sacramento Valley, with an elevation of 500 feet, to the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, with an elevation of 6,000 feet.

Since 1848 its stream of virgin gold has never ceased to flow, until it now aggregates over three hundred million dollars. Quartz mines discovered in the early fifties are still producing. During the year 1913 the quartz mines of the Grass Valley and Nevada City districts yielded, according to records kept by the Government, \$2,918,733, placing the county in the lead as a gold producer.

Since these mines involve vast capital, the small investor may conclude that they are of no concern to him. It should be remembered, however, that in order to produce the nearly three million dollars in gold the services of over 1,500 men were constantly required, their wages aggregating in excess of \$125,000 monthly.

Aside from the big mines of the Grass

Valley and Nevada City districts, there are scores of smaller mines now producing, and within the county there is still a fertile field for the prospector and the small mining investor. The Rough and Ready, Washington, Graniteville and the great San Juan Ridge section, famous for yields of gold in the old hydraulicing days, are open ranges for men skilled in the search for precious metals.

Passing into the "upper country," varied industries present themselves, the most notable being the power, water and lumbering enterprises. Three large power companies operate there and at one point, Lake Spaulding, one of the largest dams in America has been constructed for the development of electric energy. At Hobart Mills large lumbering mills are maintained, while at Floriston are found immense factories for the manufacture of paper from wood pulp.

Truckee, a town of 1,700 population, is the center of a large tourist section, and abounds in excellent hunting and fishing.

The soil of Nevada County is well adapted to the production of apples, peaches, plums, cherries, prunes, quinces, walnuts, almonds, and of the vine, grapes in great variety. Of the small fruits there is an equally long list.

The lower portion of the county is well within the famous citrus fruit belt of Northern California. The culture of oranges and olives is not a garden fad. In the lower end of the county there are several fine groves of citrus fruits. Oranges produced there are pronounced perfect by experts from Los Angeles. Orange and olive lands, unreclaimed, can still be purchased at prices extremely low.

The citrus fruit area has been estimated at 100,000 acres, a small region as compared with the deciduous area, which extends through the foothills well into the mountains. It is here, perhaps, that the greatest opportunities lie for homeseekers. These lands are cheap, irrigation is optional and it is possible for an industrious family to live comfortably while an orchard tract is being reclaimed from its timbered state and brought into bearing.

Placer County

The county extends from the floor of the Sacramento Valley across the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the western boundary line of the State of Nevada.

The total area is 1,395 square miles, of which 810 square miles are mountains, 450 foothills and the remainder valley lands.

Placer is one of the most noted fruit producing counties in California. The fruit belt extends from the western boundary lines to Colfax and a considerable distance beyond. In this belt is produced oranges, lemons, limes, pomelloes, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, apricots, pears, persimmons, nectarines, loquats, grapes, figs, olives, almonds, walnuts, apples, etc.

In the lower altitudes of the fruit belt the principal horticultural products are oranges, peaches, plums, cherries, pears and grapes. In the higher altitudes fine Winter apples, Hungarian prunes and Bartlett pears produce heavily.

The soil of the western portion is alluvial, as is all the soil of the Sacramento Valley, and is very productive. In the foothills the prevailing soil is a decomposed granite, rich in all essentials for plant production.

As in all counties whose boundaries extend into the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, lumbering is an industry of considerable importance. There are several large lumber mills and a wealth of uncut timber on the mountain plateaus.

Placer is rich in minerals. Its gold production since 1849 is estimated at \$75,000,000.

In the vicinity of Lincoln are great deposits of potter's clay, and one of the leading industries of the county is the manufacture of pottery. At Rocklin are quarries that produce granite for building material.

Placer County is well watered, its northern and southern boundaries being mountain streams fed by numerous tributaries. These streams furnish water for domestic use for cities, irrigation and power development. For the generation of electric energy by water power, Placer is in the front rank. A great electrical development and irrigation project has just been completed in the higher altitudes to create electricity for lights and power in the cities of Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco and elsewhere.

Placer County is the gateway to the Sacramento Valley. The visitor's first glimpse of California is of the rugged Sierra Nevada Mountains with their deep canyons, timbered plateaus and snow-capped peaks. As the train winds down the mountain, the visitor next sees the pretty foothill orchards, and finally the fertile valley lands.

Lake Tahoe lies partially in Placer County, and many of the resorts on the shores of that beautiful body of water are in this county. Mountain streams and lakes are numerous and here the gamey trout awaits the angler's fly. Grouse, valley and mountain quail, doves, wild pigeon and deer are found. Bear and California lion are to be had by penetrating into the depths of the mountains.

The freight terminal of the Southern Pacific Company is located at Roseville, where the eastern and northern main lines of the railroad converge. A pre-cooling and icing plant, by which deciduous fruit is cooled and iced before being shipped East, is located here.

The county seat is Auburn. A delightful little city surrounded by thriving orchards.

Plumas County

Plumas is a mountain county, noted for its mines, forest, productive valleys and scenic beauties. Its entire area lies on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, its lowest elevation being about 1,800 feet and its highest peaks reaching an altitude of 10,000 feet. The valleys which lie between the mountain ridges are wide sweeps of fertile land, where soil and climatic conditions are the best for dairying, stock raising and culture of hardy fruits. Nearly all the land of these valleys is under cultivation. Uncleared land sells for from \$25 to \$40 per acre and cleared land from \$40 to \$75.

The most important valleys are Indian, Sierra, Mohawk, American, Big Meadows, Genesee, Humbug, Meadow, Butte, Warner, Grizzly, Lone Rock, Red Clover, Buck's, Spring Garden and Last Chance. The total valley area is 191,240 acres. All of these fertile nooks produce immense crops of grain, hay, hardy fruits and vegetables.

A big factor in the development of Plumas County is its mineral wealth.

Plumas County has quantities of timber and unlimited supply of water for power and other purposes. The Western Pacific, transcontinental, crosses Plumas County and affords excellent transportation facilities. Many sawmills through the mountains turn out millions of feet of sugar pine, spruce and cedar lumber.

The magnitude of the power contained in the water supply of Plumas County can hardly be estimated. The county is crossed by the North and Middle Forks of the beautiful Feather River and hundreds of other mountain streams. There are through the county numerous mountain lakes, which are

natural storage reservoirs, which await capital and science to develop great irrigation and power projects. There are already several great power plants in Plumas.

In Summer the temperature is cool and the warm days are followed by cool evenings. While snow falls in the higher altitudes in December, January, February and March, the lower valleys have little or no snow. Frosts appear in the early Spring and late Fall. The climate is invigorating and healthful.

Quincy, the county seat, is a beautiful little town in the American Valley, surrounded by snow-clad peaks. It is connected with the Western Pacific Railroad by a branch railway known as the Quincy Western.

The Feather River Canyon, through which the Western Pacific Railroad passes, is famed for its scenic grandeur. Summer resorts are numerous along the canyon and are alive with activity during the Summer months. Trout and whitefish are plentiful in the streams and lakes, and deer, bear, grouse and mountain quail lure the sportsman to the thicket.

Mountain springs providing healthful mineral waters are numerous.

Mountain resorts abound where hundreds of valley residents enjoy delightful outings during the Summer months.

Plumas, while principally a mountain county, has small fertile valleys where land values are comparatively low, and the hardier fruits, vegetables and berries are grown to perfection. Some of the profitable dairy farms of the State are found in American, Indian and Genesee valleys. Live and active Chambers of Commerce are maintained at Quincy, the county seat, and Greenville, the leading town of Indian Valley.

Sacramento County

Sacramento County is fourth in point of wealth and sixth in point of population in California. It is a growing and prosperous community, offering special advantages to the homeseeker. It possesses soil, climate, water, transportation facilities and markets—the five factors that are essential to the farmer's success. Its farm products include all deciduous fruits, grapes, berries, nuts, citrus fruits, alfalfa, cereals, stock, poultry and eggs, butter and cheese, etc. It is a county in which large tracts are being subdivided into small farms.

Sacramento County has an area of 988 square miles, most of which is farm land. The population of the county in 1910 was 67,806. It is now estimated at 90,000. The area is either fertile bottom lands or rich alluvial plains, the land rising in gentle slopes on the eastern border of the county to meet the lower foothills.

Sacramento County has an abundance of water. The great Sacramento River, which flows the full length of the valley, from Mt. Shasta to San Francisco Bay, is the western boundary for a distance of about 100 miles. The American, the Cosumnes and the Mokelumne, all streams of importance, flow across the county. The Sacramento, the San Joaquin and their tributaries through many years of constant flow have formed the rich delta lands of Southern Sacramento County. This delta has been thoroughly reclaimed. The delta consists of a number of islands, each of which is surrounded by a navigable waterway.

No more fertile land is to be found anywhere in the world than this rich bottom. This is also a district of luscious fruits.

Equally good as the land along the Sacramento River is that along the Cosumnes and American Rivers. Hops that grow along the Cosumnes River are as fine as any grown in the world. This district is also noted for its fruits.

All the land is not river bottom. There are great alluvial plains containing thousands of acres suited to the culture of a vast variety of profitable products. The plains are exceedingly productive when irrigated and this is made easy because of the inexhaustible supply of water that underlies the entire area. The possibilities of irrigation from wells in this county are well illustrated in the Florin district. This is a great Tokay grape and strawberry district.

Besides the bottom and plain lands, there is still another class of productive land, the rolling land at the beginning of the foothills. It includes the prosperous colonies of Orangevale and Fair Oaks, noted for their production of citrus and semi-tropical fruit. Here, like in all Sacramento Valley counties that grow oranges, the golden fruit ripens from six weeks to two months earlier than that of any other orange-growing district in the United States. Olives and almonds are also profitable crops in these colonies and the homes of some of the owners of tracts, as picturesque as any in California, are indicative of prosperity.

Sacramento city, the county seat and the Capital of the State, is situated on the east bank of the Sacramento River, about 90 miles northeast of San Francisco. It has a population of 75,000 and assessed valuation of \$65,000,000.

COME TO Sacramento

The "Heart of California"

Where the climate
is ideal, opportunity
great and develop-
ment remarkably rapid



**Chamber of Commerce
Will Help You**

918—Sixth Street—918
Sacramento, California

D. W. Carmichael,
President

S. Glen Andrus,
Secty.-Mgr.

Sacramento Real Estate Agents' Association



**You can apply to
any of its members
and receive accurate,
reliable information
regarding the
lands in the Sacramento
Valley and
property values in
the city of Sacramento
and vicinity**

E. C. RUTHERFORD

Assistant Secretary

920 SIXTH ST.

SACRAMENTO

Solano County

Solano County is the western gateway to the Sacramento Valley. Its southwestern extremity borders on the bay region and has many miles of deep water front. Its area is 822 square miles.

Solano County commands attention both as an industrial and as a farming community. Thousands of cattle, sheep and horses fatten on its foothill and marsh lands and its industrial establishments pay out fortunes each year to hundreds of happy employes. But it is as a fruit producing county, however, that Solano is probably most widely known. The first deciduous fruits to reach the markets each year invariably come from Solano County. There are several sequestered valleys where the finest of cherries, plums, peaches, apricots and pears are produced.

Equally as productive as the soil in the protected valleys is the bottom land along the Sacramento River. Excellent for all kinds of fruit, vegetables, alfalfa, etc.

The city of Dixon, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Company, is a great dairy center and nut producing section. Some of the finest dairy herds in California are located here. The vicinity of Dixon was formerly a grain producing center, but with the introduction of deep wells for irrigation, alfalfa succeeded grain and the dairy business followed the successful production of alfalfa.

Rail and deep water transportation are available. The Southern Pacific Company crosses the county with several lines. The Oakland, Antioch and Eastern electric railway, operating between Sacramento and San Francisco, has opened new territory in the southeastern part of the county. The Sac-

ramento Valley Electric Railroad, in course of construction, connects with the Oakland and Antioch a few miles south of Dixon. The county has an excellent system of improved highways.

The manufacturing centers of the county are at Vallejo and Benicia. At Vallejo is the United States Government Mare Island Navy Yard, ranking second in importance of all Government yards, that of New York alone being larger. There are regularly employed 2,200 skilled workmen. The improvements and equipment of the plant are valued at \$12,000,000 and no battleship that has yet been planned is too great to be constructed at these yards.

Benicia is a well located manufacturing town, having many miles of deep water front. It boasts several large industrial plants.

The county seat of Solano County is Fairfield, which is a sister city of Suisun.

An important industry of the county is the manufacture of cement. Five miles northeast of Suisun is a large plant with a capacity of 6,000 barrels daily.

Rio Vista, on the Sacramento River, is the shipping point for a rich farming district.

Vacaville fruit reaches the markets of the East the very first and demands the highest prices.

The long line of deep-water frontage, the excellent water and rail transportation facilities, the immense area of highly productive soil, the nearness to San Francisco and the Bay cities, the many advantages for factories and its ideal location from a health standpoint, make Solano County a very attractive location for the worker, the investor, the farmer and the homeseeker.

VALLEJO

Invites Capitalists



to build factories of all kinds and a modern hotel. Vallejo has factory sites on deep water, with railroad and steamship connections. Vallejo's climate permits of all year outdoor labor, resulting in 100% efficiency in workmen. Municipality owns pure mountain water supply, wharves and docks

For information address

Vallejo Chamber of Commerce
Vallejo, California

D I X O N

Dixon, the "Dairy City," is a progressive, growing town 67 miles from San Francisco and 22 miles from Sacramento.

It is the marketing point for a rich farming section embracing 125,000 acres of land.

The country is well adapted to diversified farming, and over 125 pumping plants irrigate 8,000 acres of alfalfa and orchards.

Two of the largest certified dairies in the State are located here. Six years ago one of these dairies started with fifteen cows and a small acreage; today the plant invoices at \$60,000, 550 acres of land and 600 head of stock. Near Dixon is a pasteurizing milk plant.

The Dixon alfalfa meal mill, with a capacity of 60 tons every twenty-four hours, furnishes a market for the surplus hay, and a creamery takes much milk.

Dixon has two railways, the Southern Pacific, with fifteen train stops a day, and an electric railway to San Francisco.

The bay breezes temper the atmosphere every afternoon, and the climate is pleasing.

Dixon is the shipping point for stock, grain, wool, dairy products and almonds.

Dixon has no scenery, but "boss" brings home the pay check.

Write for full information.

Chamber of Commerce

Dixon, California

Sutter County

Sutter County lies in the heart of the Sacramento Valley on the east bank of the Sacramento River. It is strictly a fruit growing, dairying and general farming community. It is an alluvial plain, forty miles long and approximately thirty miles wide, between the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. It is all valley land with the exception of a curious formation of rocks and earth that rises from the center of the county to an elevation of about 2,000 feet. These isolated peaks are known as the Sutter Buttes.

The soil is deep and productive. The Winters are mild and the Summers pleasant and dry. The rainfall averages from 20 to 40 inches, and well water for irrigation may be struck at a depth of from 15 to 50 feet.

These conditions are ideal for husbandry in all its branches. Along the Feather River for about thirty miles and extending for several miles back is one of the greatest deciduous fruit belts in the West. Peaches of all varieties reach perfection here. Sutter cling peaches bring the highest prices.

Sutter is famous as the home of the Thompson Seedless grape. It grows in huge clusters and produces heavily. The largest vineyard in the world devoted exclusively to Thompson Seedless grapes is in Sutter County.

The prune is a paying fruit. The tree is longer lived than the peach and conditions for drying the crop are all that could be desired. Rains seldom fall until after the crop has long been harvested and ready for the market. The Bartlett pear is produced in quantities along the river lands. The tree matures at six years and bears heavily.

Figs are grown on many farms and apri-

cots are also a paying crop. Olives, oranges and lemons all do well.

Sutter is one of the leading counties in almond production, certain localities being exceedingly favorable. In 1910 there were 61,572 bearing trees in the county and since that date the acreage has steadily increased. The slopes of the Sutter Buttes produce heavy crops of almonds annually. Walnuts are also grown extensively.

In addition to fruits the county produces grain, hay and alfalfa. Dairying and stock raising are also followed. Indian and Egyptian corn are grown and fed to hogs. On the river lands alfalfa produces ten and twelve tons to the acre annually.

The river lands are wonderfully fertile, and great acreages are planted to beans, sugar beets and kindred crops.

Rice is grown in this county and has proven to be a paying crop.

For several years Sutter County has felt the stimulating effects of the increase in rural population. New families have been arriving and settling up the farm lands. Grain fields are giving way to orchards, vineyards and other forms of intensive cultivation.

In the northern part of the county thousands of acres are irrigated by the Sutter-Butte Canal, which takes water from the Feather River. In sections not served by the canal, pump irrigation from wells is followed successfully and economically.

Transportation facilities are good. The Sacramento River, two lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Northern Electric road cross the county.

The county is entirely free from debt and enjoys an economical government.

Sutter invites thorough investigation. Its advantages are many. It has an excellent system of schools and all the towns have churches of various denominations. No liquor is sold in the county.

Live Oak, Cal.

Are you interested in California, or desirous of locating in the State? If so, we would like to present briefly to you a few facts concerning Live Oak (and vicinity), situate in Sutter County about 55 miles north of the city of Sacramento.

The country surrounding this town was, until recent times, held in large tracts and devoted to grain farming. The advent of the Sutter-Butte Canal Co. has in large measure resulted in these large tracts being subdivided and sold off to settlers, who are following more intensive methods of land cultivation, and additional lands are constantly being brought under irrigation.

Live Oak is one of the most rapidly developing agricultural sections in California, and one destined to become a leading center for dairying, alfalfa and fruit growing. This locality comprises some of the best lands of rich and fertile Sutter County, already famous for its alfalfa, peaches, olives, figs, pears, apricots, almonds walnuts, oranges, grapes and especially Thompson Seedless grapes. The town has a population of 500, or upwards, and is growing rapidly. It has good schools, churches and merchandising stores of all kinds; also a bank.

The town is served by two transportation companies, viz.: the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and the Northern Electric Ry. Co.

Live Oak is the geographical center and trading point of an area of about 60 square miles, which, when settled in small tracts, will support a population of many thousands.

The benefits of irrigation are readily seen and appreciated. The farmer with irrigated land knows exactly what he can do. The element of chance is largely eliminated, and crop failure is reduced to a minimum.

The Live Oak section offers special inducements to new settlers, and it would be difficult to find another locality which presents superior advantages. Irrigated and non-irrigated lands may be had, as well as improved and unimproved, at reasonable prices and terms.

We will be glad to correspond with you.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Live Oak, Cal.

Shasta County

By J. W. Logan

Shasta County embraces 4,050,000 square miles of diversified area and ranks among the first counties in the State in the production of gold, copper and other minerals, in the production of prunes and in the production of early olives and crops.

The climatic conditions vary from the semi-tropic of the valley to the temperate in the higher altitudes.

Excellent conditions prevail for stock raising, as there is good Summer and Winter grazing land, little or no feeding being necessary.

The warm belt of California extends north and south instead of from east to west as in other parts of the world. Not alone does the climatic range, due to varying altitude, assure great diversity in the products, but the geological variation assures variety of soil suited to almost any form of human endeavor in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. This geological formation contributes to the mineral wealth of the section; in fact this county alone has produced over \$60,000,000 of gold and ranks first in the production of silver, copper and iron. It has the largest deposits of cement to be found in the West.

Its surface water resources now develop 54,000 horsepower electric energy and are credited with over 1,000,000 horsepower potential hydro-electric energy awaiting development.

Irrigation is only beginning its development in Shasta County. Work is well under way on the largest unit so far undertaken in the upper Sacramento Valley that will cover the main and tributary valleys

from Redding to Cottonwood on the west side and creek bottoms on the east side, including over 30,000 acres of first class land.

The price of improved land varies from \$40 to \$150 per acre; unimproved land from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Grazing land and mountain land from \$2.50 to \$30 per acre.

Shasta County's forests still contain 90 per cent of the original growth and have over 5,000,000,000 feet of standing timber.

All the staples to feed an empire may be grown to perfection within the limits of this one county. The county is self-sustaining, inviting to investment by the manufacturer, and offers many inducements for comfort and health of the home life of the worker.

Shasta County has 109 grammar schools, two Union High Schools—one at Anderson and one at McArthur—besides the Shasta County High School at Redding, the county seat, fully accredited to the University of California.

A wonderland for the tourist. Mt. Lassen, the center of the newly heralded wonderland—an imposing landmark—can be seen from the valley proper of the county sixty miles away. Here you find the contradictory hot springs, nearby ice caves, almost fathomless mountain lakes, canyons with walls half a mile in height and mountain peaks that rise two miles above the sea level, beautiful lakes where rainbow trout abound, and the immense forests where big game is plentiful.

In other parts of the county you will find the Little Sacramento, the McCloud and upper Pitt Rivers, with their tributaries, all of which abound in the finest of fish and embrace one of the finest game regions of the world.

Tehama County

By E. L. Sisson

Tehama County lies at the head of the Sacramento Valley; for it is here that the floor of this imperial valley begins to break and merge into the mountains. Tehama County is eighty miles in extent from east to west and forty miles from north to south and extends from the summit of the Sierras on the east to the summit of the Coast Range mountains on the west, and contains 3,200 sections of land, of which about 75,000 acres are tillable, 500,000 acres in timber and the remainder grazing land.

It lies inland from the Pacific Ocean 80 miles, and 180 miles north of San Francisco. It is conveniently reached by rail, river or highway. The county is sheltered by the adjacent mountains and watered by the Sacramento River and tributary streams, and warmed by a temperature as favorable to plant life as the most favored sections of California. The view from the floor of the valley in Tehama County cannot be surpassed anywhere in America.

Tehama County is a heavy producer of all the products peculiar to California, including oranges, lemons, olives, peaches, nectarines, pears, apricots, cherries, prunes, apples, grapes, almonds, English walnuts, honey, alfalfa, wool, hops, wines, dairy products and hay and grains of all kinds. Tehama's cereal products exceed \$2,500,000 annually, live-stock \$3,500,000 and fruits \$1,500,000. Many of the leading industries are carried on in a large way. One vineyard contains over 5,000 acres; one owner has over 2,000 acres of alfalfa, and one sheep raiser owns 20,000 sheep.

Tehama County is fast becoming recog-

nized as the leading olive growing community of California. This fact is best attested by the H. J. Heinz Company establishing at Corning the largest plant in the United States for the pickling of olives and the manufacture of olive oil. Climatic conditions here are peculiarly favorable to the perfect production of the olive.

Tehama County offers the ideal conditions for the farmer, livestock grower and the horticulturist, for here climatic conditions are perfect, land is yet cheap, water for irrigation and domestic purposes is abundant, and transportation facilities are all that can be desired, the county being served by two main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad and also by steamboat service on the Sacramento River. The Appian Way of the West, locally known as the El Camino Real, traverses the county from north to south. This is the great tri-State highway leading from San Diego to Portland, Oregon. And Tehama County has, aside from the State Highway, hundreds of miles of well made and maintained county roads.

The two beautiful, modern little cities of Red Bluff and Corning and a number of towns offer to residents and travelers all the comforts incident to our modern civilization. Much of Tehama County's reserves and resources are now locked up in many thousands of acres of virgin soil, and these when occupied will build many cities and towns.

It is here that many opportunities, either as an investment or the establishment of a home under nearly ideal conditions, await the coming of the bright, intelligent and industrious worker.

RED BLUFF CALIFORNIA

The Chamber of Commerce

**at Red Bluff, California, will
be very glad to answer any
and all questions relating
to matters and things
connected with or
about the county**



Address the Secretary

**Red Bluff Chamber of
Commerce**

RED BLUFF CALIFORNIA

COME TO CORNING

The "Clean Town"

Center of the greatest development in the Sacramento Valley. Home of the largest olive packing establishments Beautiful homes, grand orange groves, wonderful prune and other orchards. A contented people, good schools, churches. Opportunity awaits you.



For Full Particulars Write

Corning Chamber of Commerce
Corning, Tehama Co. California

Trinity County

Trinity County is situated in the Coast Range mountains, just east of the northern end of the Sacramento Valley. It is a mountainous region, its hills and peaks ranging in altitude from a few hundred to more than 9,000 feet. Through these hills and mountains flow numerous streams, nearly all of which are part of the watershed of the Trinity River.

Mining has been the principal industry of the county for more than fifty years. Other industries are farming, grazing and lumbering. Hydraulic, placer, drift, dredge and quartz mining are all followed with profitable results and there are still hundreds of acres of auriferous gravel awaiting exploration and many quartz veins that are untouched. Hydraulic mining is vigorously prosecuted in various parts of the county. The heavy grade of streams, the abundant rainfall, the heavy depths of snow in the high mountains, the temperate climate, the abundance of timber and the favorable character of the gold-bearing gravel make Trinity ideal for the hydraulic miner.

Ledges of gold-bearing ores have been discovered at nearly every point and new prospects are being constantly found in various parts of the county. As in hydraulic mining, conditions are favorable for quartz mining, there being an abundance of timber and water.

Along the Trinity River and its tributaries are numerous bars of rich gravel. Extensive bodies of cinnabar ores have been found near Weaverville and on Canon Creek.

Near Trinity Center, Weaverville and Douglas City deposits of asbestos have been discovered. A considerable amount of platinum and radium is found with the placer

gold in the Hay Fork, Junction City and Lower Trinity districts. Copper ores of high grade values are found in the northern portions of the county.

Though Trinity is primarily a mining county, there are large sections of tillable land which with irrigation during the Summer months will produce abundant crops of grasses, hardy fruits, berries and grains. In the lower elevations and particularly along the Trinity River and in the southern end of the county, peaches, pears, plums, apples, apricots and grapes are produced which in flavor, quality and abundance of yield, compare with like fruits produced in any section of California. The soil is adapted to the raising of alfalfa and grains. Vegetables and berries of every variety thrive and there is a home market in the mining districts for everything that is produced.

Nuts of all kinds do well—chestnuts, almonds, walnuts, hickory nuts, pecans.

In the southern and eastern portions of the county olives have been successfully raised.

There are excellent opportunities for dairying in the county and stock raising is now carried on in some sections on a large and profitable scale. Climatic conditions are favorable and markets close at hand.

Throughout the county there are very extensive bodies of first class timber.

Trinity County, owing to its never-failing water supply and the steep grades, offers great inducements for the construction of electric power plants.

The county seat is Weaverville, a picturesque place in the heart of the mountains.

One branch of the State Highway passes through the county, connecting the Sacramento Valley with the coast counties.

Yuba County

Yuba County has an area of only 683 square miles. In early days Yuba was famous as a gold producer. Today, while still a heavy contributor to the State's output of precious metal, principal importance attaches to its agricultural production. The largest hop fields in the world are located at Wheatland in this county.

This county offers exceptional advantages to the homeseeker and settler. The soil and climatic conditions are favorable to the production of practically every crop known to the temperate and semi-tropic climates. The crops principally grown are wheat, barley, oats, hops, beans, alfalfa, garden truck, fruits, grapes and nuts. Some Indian corn is grown on the moist lowlands near the rivers or by irrigation, also Egyptian and other grain-bearing sorghums.

The orchard crops grown are pears, peaches, plums, prunes, apples, olives, grapes, oranges, lemons, grape fruit, cherries, apricots, nectarines, figs, almonds and walnuts. Apples do well in the higher foothill and mountain areas.

Alfalfa produces when irrigated five or six crops a year, and provides the basis for a rapidly growing dairy industry.

The principal irrigation canals are the Browns Valley and Hallwood systems, which together irrigate several thousand acres. Along the Feather River extensive areas are irrigated by pumping, and some valley land is irrigated from wells.

Cheap electric power is available for pumping and other farm uses.

The mineral resources of Yuba are great. The methods of mining now followed include placer, quartz and dredge. In the upper

foothills and mountain sections, quartz mining is successfully followed and rich strikes have been made in recent years. Dredge mining is followed successfully along the bed of the Yuba River. The annual gold output of Yuba County is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Transportation facilities are excellent. The main California-Oregon line of the Southern Pacific Railway Company passes through this county, also the Western Pacific Railway, a new transcontinental line, and the Northern Electric Railway, which is a part of an extensive interurban system centering at Sacramento and San Francisco.

The county's streams and forests afford the best of fishing and hunting. During the proper season quail and dove are numerous, while in higher altitudes deer are plentiful, and occasionally a bear falls before the gun of the skilled huntsman. Ducks and geese are abundant along the rivers and lakes.

Marysville, the county seat and railway center of Yuba County, is situated at the confluence of the Feather and Yuba Rivers. Since the early days Marysville has been an important commercial center. There are located at Marysville three large banks, the combined resources of which on January 1, 1914, were \$5,300,000, total deposits \$4,200,000. Because of its importance as a trading center and lines of communication extending in many directions, Marysville has been called the "Hub City."

The second city of the county is Wheatland, known far and wide as the center of the principal hop district of California and the scene of the largest single hop field in the world.

Smartsville is 18 miles from Marysville. It is a historic mining camp. Mining is still followed in the vicinity and the district is also noted for its production of both citrus and deciduous fruits.

MARYSVILLE

If You Are Looking For
a Small City in Which to Locate and
Follow Your Profession or Business
or Want to Take Up Agriculture
Close to a City Which Is
Modern in Every Respect
and Want to Grow With Such City
and Help to Make Such City Grow

Write or Visit the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of

MARYSVILLE

YUBA COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

"The Biggest Little City in California"

River and rail transportation; three
railroads.

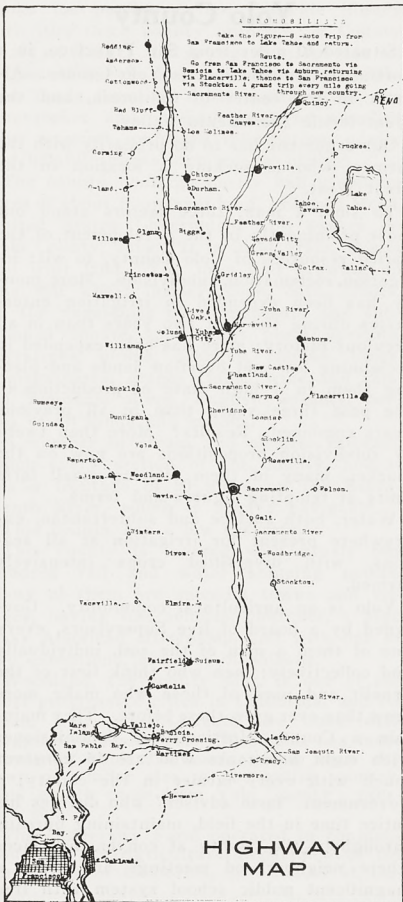
Distributing point for Northern Cal-
ifornia, Southern Oregon and Nevada.

Splendid opportunities for all branch-
es of business and the professions.

Lies in the heart of one of the
largest and richest agricultural and
horticultural belts of the West.

Home of the gold dredging indus-
try.

MARYSVILLE



Yolo County

Situated 60 miles from San Francisco, in a northeasterly direction, is Yolo County. Almost in the center of California, and the great fertile Sacramento Valley.

Our argument has to do primarily with the farmer, who is seeking a location in the great West.

To such a man, three factors stand out most prominently in the development of the varied resources of Yolo County, to wit: irrigation, reclamation, subdivision. More money has been expended in irrigation enterprises during the past two years than in all previous history; more has been expended in reclaiming low and overflow lands and placing them in a high state of production in the past three years than in all previous years combined. Results? More than twenty subdivision propositions are now on the market, many of them offering small farm units at tempting figures and terms.

Water, both surface and subterranean, everywhere present for irrigation at all seasons, with diversified crops intensively farmed.

Yolo is an agricultural community. Governed by a board of five Supervisors, every one of them a man of the soil, individually and collectively; men who think first of the benefit and need of those who make more grow than ever grew there before. They maintain a County Horticultural Commissioner with eight assistants who are in constant touch with every farmer in the county; a Government "farm adviser" who devotes his entire time in the field, maintaining bureaus throughout the county at convenient places where neighborhood meetings are held; a magnificent public school system with free

books for pupils; a free Carnegie library with fifty-three county branches; a County Board of Trade. These organizations are all supported by the Supervisors—and they obtain funds from no other source—that the homeseeker and investor may be supplied with accurate, unbiased information, advice and helpful suggestions free of charge.

The county contains nearly half a million acres of about floor-level land. Elwood Mead, United States Government soil expert on Yolo County, said: "It is ideal grain, alfalfa and fruit land. You may find growing on this soil wheat, barley, corn, oats, alfalfa, all the vegetables of a temperate and sub-tropical climate, apples, figs, pears, apricots, nectarines, plums, oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, grapes (table, wine and raisin), almonds, olives, English walnuts, berries of all kinds and melons."

A number of steam and electric railways touch every section of the county, and it has a frontage of 90 miles on the Sacramento River, which is always navigable.

This county has a low tax rate.

This county is favored with nearly one hundred rail and water shipping points. Many of them are splendid towns and villages, having fine schools, churches, a high class American citizenship, and with one or two exceptions, are free of saloons.

Woodland, the county seat, is one of the most progressive cities in California, and its clean, well paved streets are lined with magnificent residences. Woodland has more money in bank and bank assets than any town of similar size in the entire country. This wealth came from Yolo County's peerless soil.

The University Farm operated in conjunction with the Agricultural Department of the University of California, is situated at Davis.

Leading Cities and Towns of the Sacramento Valley and Surrounding Counties

Sacramento—Sacramento, the Capital City of California, is only 90 miles from San Francisco. The trip may be made either by steam or electric railroads or by boat up the Sacramento River, either of which is a delightful and interesting way.

The city itself holds much of interest to the traveler in the way of a modern and up-to-date business section, containing some of the leading establishments of the West; a beautiful residence section, with magnificent homes surrounded with green lawns and beautiful flower gardens; the world-famous Capitol Park, containing some thirty-four acres of highly cultivated and ornamental grounds. The Capitol itself is a magnificent structure of classic lines, surrounded by the beautiful grounds where may be found flowers and ornamental trees from all parts of the world; the city has broad and well kept streets, all of which are effectively lighted; with a good system of electric railroads reaching to all parts.

Other points of interest are Sutter's Fort, the first white settlement in the Sacramento Valley, with its relics of pioneer days; the Crocker Art Gallery, containing the finest collection of paintings to be found west of Chicago; the State Library, which from a point of usefulness ranks with the best in the United States; the big wholesale district, from which the Sacramento Valley draws its supplies; the largest mail order house in the West; the great industrial shops of the Southern Pacific Company, em-

ploying thousands of laborers; the many food and fruit packing establishments, together with many other attractions equally as interesting and instructive.

The city is located on the banks of the Sacramento River within easy reach of all parts of the magnificent valley that surrounds it on all sides. Excellent macadamized and State highways radiate out from the city in all directions. It is a short and enjoyable automobile ride to any part of Sacramento County. The orange and olive groves at Fair Oaks and Orangevale; the rich bottom lands along the Sacramento River; the vegetable and hop lands, are all within easy distance. A choice of either of two good automobile routes from Sacramento city to Lake Tahoe, the famous mountain crested inland lake of the Sierras, branch out from the city. Each of them goes through a very picturesque country abounding in romances and relics of the days of the pioneers.

Sacramento Statistics

City incorporated—1850.

Commission Government established—1911.

Population—76,662.

Schools—Teachers, 350; pupils, 10,300.

School buildings—22.

City area—13.92 square miles.

Macadam streets—40 miles.

Asphalt streets—26 miles.

Cement sidewalks—120 miles.

Sewers, constructed—90 miles.

Churches, all denominations—50.

Electroliers and arc lights—1,466.

Value police and fire alarm apparatus—\$75,000.

Assessed valuation of city property in 1914—\$68,533,130.

Average Winter temperature—48 degrees.

Average Summer temperature—75 degrees.

Average annual rainfall—20 inches.

Butte County Towns

Chico—Chico is one of the most beautiful cities of Northern California. Together with its environs it boasts a population of some 15,000 people. It is advantageously located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and is the northern terminus of the Northern Electric Railroad system with branches reaching out to all parts of the west side of the valley. It is also the terminus of the Butte County Railroad. The Northern Electric has its car shops, barns and main offices here. As an educational center Chico is unsurpassed. One of the best equipped Normal Schools of the State is located in the heart of the city; besides the city has erected a modern and up-to-date high school building at a cost of \$50,000; it also has ten graded grammar schools with more than 2,300 pupils enrolled, and a first class business college, with a corps of efficient instructors. There are fifteen churches of different denominations.

The city has been recently deeded a magnificent park of 1,920 acres, stretching into the foothills of the Sierras and traversed by a beautiful stream of clear mountain water. The city is noted for its many public improvements and magnificent public buildings. Chico is a city of vast industrial future. The plant of the Diamond Match Company located here gives employment to some 1,200 people. In addition to this very extensive plant there are several fruit and other packing houses, besides a flour mill and a very extensive ice plant.

The setting of the city, with a beautiful background of the majestic Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east and the Coast Range on the west, nestled as it is in the midst of

a very highly cultivated area of orchards, makes Chico one of the beauty spots of the State. Its streets and parks are lined with grand and majestic ornamental trees and flowering shrubs and its principal streets are paved and well lighted. A trip to the Sacramento Valley is not complete without a visit to this enterprising and beautiful little city.

Oroville—Is the county seat of Butte County and is located in what is termed the northern thermal belt of California. In addition to being the center of the big orange growing district, it is the center of a rapidly increasing and highly productive olive growing district—in fact it is claimed to be the most important olive section of the United States. It is an important railroad center, has large lumber mills, a big rock crushing plant and is the center of one of the largest gold dredging sections of the world. With its immediate suburbs it is a city of from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants and is one of the most prosperous communities of the State.

Oroville is located on the main line of the Western Pacific Railroad, on the main line of the Northern Electric, and is the terminal of an important branch line of the Southern Pacific. It is also the terminal of the Butte and Plumas Railroad. The terminal and division shops of the Western Pacific transcontinental railroad are located here. The city is most beautifully located in a natural amphitheater of the Sierras. The Feather River enters the Sacramento Valley at this point and throws itself in a long shimmering line of water out upon the broad expanse of the valley, which reaches out to the southward. It is a well lighted city with broad, well paved streets, an ex-

cellent and well organized school system, many churches, hotels, and extensive business interests of all kinds. The lands surrounding the city are particularly adapted to the growing successfully not only of oranges and olives, but all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

Biggs, the Mill City—Is located in the center of California's now famous rice fields, which extend for miles about the city, while the streets are lined with palms, olives, walnuts and beautiful deciduous and other ornamental trees. The yards and gardens surrounding the beautiful homes and residences are filled with flowers and fruits. Here you will find the orange, lemon and delicate grape fruit growing to perfection alongside of luscious grapes, berries and garden truck. The city is free of all saloons and owns its own water and lighting plants. It is well provided with good schools and is an ideal home city.

Gridley—Is located in the southwest corner of the county and has a population of some 2,000 and is surrounded by a very rich farming section. During the past five years it has made a most phenomenal growth, its school attendance and voting strength having more than doubled. The Sutter-Butte Irrigation Canal system, which is one of the largest and most successful systems in the State, provides the farmers with an abundance of water for their lands at a very low cost. The principal products of the district are rice, peaches, prunes, alfalfa and dairy products, grain, small fruits, berries and garden produce. The industries of the city are rice mills, butter making plants, canneries, and the mercantile establishments usually incident to a progressive city. Gridley owns its own electric lighting and water

plants—the expenses of the city being fully paid from the income of its municipal utilities and licenses. Transportation facilities are of the very best, Gridley being situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific and Northern Electric Railroads as well as being on the main line of the State Highway.

YOLO COUNTY TOWNS

Woodland—Woodland, the county seat, is situated on the Cache Creek delta, in the center of the county. It is one of the most progressive cities in California, and its clean, well paved streets are lined with magnificent residences and fine business blocks.

The municipal government is model, the city owning its own water works and having a splendid sewer system. There are ample facilities for illumination, heat and power. The fire department is well organized and equipped.

Among its industries are one of the best flour mills in the State, an olive oil and pickling plant and a creamery which last season distributed more than \$100,000 among dairymen in the district.

There are fine schools, among them a \$100,000 High School. There is also a private academy of State-wide reputation.

There is a free public library containing many thousand books.

All religious denominations are well represented, many of them having fine, substantial churches.

The surrounding country is a rich farming community, and agriculture and horticulture are the principal sources of the wealth of Woodland.

The town enjoys excellent rail facilities, the Southern Pacific operating its main northern line through it, and the Northern

Electric running its electric trains to Sacramento and valley points.

Winters—Winters is situated 20 miles southwest of Woodland at the base of picturesque hills, and in the center of Putah Creek delta lands.

Winters is noted for its early fruits and vegetables. Its apricots are famous the world over. Yearly, in May, the little city holds an Apricot Annual, in celebration of the first ripening of this fruit.

The fruit belt comprises about 10,000 acres of foothill land and the intervening valleys, and also about 40,000 acres of deep alluvial soil located along Putah Creek.

Winters is a progressive little city, the business blocks being of a high standard.

There are good schools, including an excellent High School, several churches and many beautiful homes.

Winters is on a branch line of the Southern Pacific.

Guinda and Rumsey—Guinda and Rumsey are located near the head of the Capay Valley. The valley is twenty miles long and varies from one to four miles in width.

To the north the Coast Range forms a picturesque gorge through which flows Cache Creek, the outlet of Clear Lake, and which traverses the entire length of the valley. In this vicinity the soil is a fine sandy loam, ideal for fruit and alfalfa. It is shielded from cold winds and frosts, and therefore is peculiarly adapted for early fruits and vegetables, which are shipped over the branch Southern Pacific line in large quantities.

Davis—Davis is located on Putah Creek, 13 miles west of Sacramento and 8 miles from Woodland. It is a railroad junction and enjoys excellent transportation facilities. All Southern Pacific trains stop here, the main

transcontinental line turning toward Sacramento and the East, while the main line to the north runs to Oregon by way of Woodland.

The farm operated in conjunction with the Agricultural Department of the University of California is situated at Davis, the site having been chosen after consideration of soil and climatic conditions in a hundred sections of California.

YUBA COUNTY TOWNS

Marysville—The county seat of Yuba County and one of the oldest cities in the State of California, having been founded in 1849. It was the direct outgrowth of the gold mining boom in Northern California, and owing to its central location and facilities for water transportation it immediately became the distributing point for a vast territory, from which, within a short time, over thirty-six stage lines radiated to all parts of the mining districts. At present most of these stage lines have given way before the encroachments of the modern railroad systems. Marysville is now served by the main lines of the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific and Northern Electric railroads, with branch lines extending from this point to Oroville, Woodland and Colusa.

The possession of terminal freight rates for Marysville shippers has enabled our wholesalers to build up a vast trade in Northern California, extending into Nevada and Southern Oregon.

Among the industries which have been established here are the Yuba Construction Company, with a half-million-dollar plant, the Marysville Ice and Cold Storage Company, the Yuba Bottling Works, the Marysville Woolen Mills, Sperry Flour Company, California Brewery, as well as various fruit

plants such as the cannery of the California Fruit Cannery Association and the packing house of the J. K. Armsby Company. There are various creameries, planing mills, lumber yards, foundries and machine shops, all of which tend to substantiate Marysville's nickname—"the biggest little city on the Coast"—a designation which is most apt. Marysville's present population is but 6,500, but is rapidly increasing.

Although a historic town, Marysville is modern in every respect, having among other things fifteen miles of sewers, a four-mile system of electric street railway, an elaborate street lighting system, a modern gas and telephone service, a modern fire department and fire alarm system, a \$75,000 public library holding 10,000 volumes, three banks, six hotels and numerous lodging houses, six churches and some of the finest modern school buildings in the State.

The climate is delightful and healthful, the fact of there never having been an epidemic of any contagious disease bearing strong testimony to the latter. The city water supply, which is obtained from deep artesian wells within the city limits, is not only abundant in quantity but excellent in quality, purity and wholesomeness.

Despite Marysville's splendid facilities for manufacturing industries, with its rail and water transportation, to say nothing of its terminal rates, the brilliant outlook for its future is perhaps attributable to its central location in the midst of a vast farming and horticultural country. Space does not permit of a description of the agricultural lands, therefore suffice it to say that all of the agricultural and horticultural products which can be grown in California thrive in this section, many of them commanding prices considerably in advance of those paid

in other favored sections of the State; and the fact that these lands can be bought at reasonable prices assures a development of almost every acre tributary to the city.

Wheatland—Wheatland, 12 miles south of Marysville, is the second town of the county. It is near the Bear River. This is the largest hop producing center in the world. During the picking season hundreds of men, women and children are employed.

There is a splendid school, having both grammar and high grades, standing in the public park. Wheatland owns its water supply. There are a newspaper and a bank, several hotels, churches and a new opera house. Paved streets and an electric lighting system are other important assets.

Smartsville—18 miles from Marysville. Is chiefly a mining town. On the Yuba River, with an altitude of 760 feet. The district of late has become noted for its fruit, especially oranges. There are a number of large placer mines, and millions still remain to be taken out. The new Blue Point mining claims, on the Yuba River near Smartsville, consist of 130 acres of gravel, 2,500 feet of tunnel, 28 miles of ditch and a capacity of 2,000 miner's inches of water. More than \$3,000,000 has been produced in thirty-five years.

SUTTER COUNTY TOWNS

Yuba City—Yuba City, county seat and largest town of Sutter County, is a thoroughly up-to-date community. Situated on the Feather River at the head of navigation.

Its homes are electric lighted. There is a \$30,000 high-pressure water system. The Southern Pacific and Northern Electric Railroads serve Yuba City, and an electric 15-minute service runs to Marysville, which lies across the river.

The plant of the Yuba City Milling Company has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour and 45 tons of feed a day.

The fruit packing plant of Rosenberg Brothers & Company is here, as is the cannery of the Central California Canneries Company, employing 350 people. The establishment of J. B. Wilkie & Company dries 1,500 tons of grapes and 2,500 tons of prunes a year.

One of the Yuba City canneries shipped 100,000 cases of peaches in 1913 and a larger quantity in 1914. The same cannery sent out 50,000 cases of canned tomatoes in 1913, while the 1914 output was greatly in excess.

Yuba City has a National and savings bank, a modern hotel, a flour mill, a lumber yard, several churches, a fine public school building, a creamery and many prosperous mercantile establishments.

The Court House and Hall of Records are surrounded by a beautiful park, facing which is Mission Hall, a county auditorium used for conventions and meetings. Masonic Hall is an admirable structure, and the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World also have halls.

Yuba City is noted for its beautiful homes, surrounded by large gardens, and the wide streets, shaded with orange, magnolia, olive and walnut trees, form avenues leading out into the great Feather River fruit district.

Meridian—Meridian is a growing town on the Sacramento River in the western part of Sutter County. The Northern Electric Railroad passes through it, with eighteen trains each day. Dairying and fruit growing are its principal industries. Adjoining this town are 20,000 acres, reclaimed by levees, known as District No. 70. Here sugar beets, alfalfa, corn, beans, melons and other products

grow in profusion. The town has excellent school facilities, churches, and a prosperous business section.

Live Oak—Live Oak, on the Southern Pacific and Northern Electric Railroads, is a prosperous community having electric lights and power, an up-to-date business district and schools. A branch of the Rideout Bank is located here.

The town is the center of a rich district, but here, as in every other part of the county, there is opportunity for greater development.

SOLANO COUNTY TOWNS

VALLEJO

The Navy Yard City

Vallejo is the largest and principal city of Solano County, located in the extreme southwestern section of the county, distant from San Francisco only 27 miles by either rail or water.

Vallejo is a thoroughly modern and progressive city, one of its main attractions, besides its beautiful situation on the hills overlooking the water dotted with mammoth engines of peace, being its perfectly paved streets.

The growth of Vallejo has been phenomenal. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the population was not more than 6,000. Today the population is more than 15,000.

The United States Government has built and maintained its largest navy yard here. Millions of dollars invested indicate the permanency of this gigantic establishment.

The equipment at Mare Island Navy Yard permits of the building of vessels of the largest type. An example of the skill of the employes at this yard is evidenced in the

naval collier Jupiter, the dimensions of which are larger than those of the U. S. battleship Oregon. This is the first electrically driven and operated vessel built.

The city government of Vallejo, through a bond issue in the sum of \$150,000, has begun the work of constructing a bulkhead between North and South Vallejo. Incidental to this construction is the reclamation of 160 acres of tidelands, all of which will be available for sites for manufacturing and industrial development.

Vallejo unhesitatingly invites the closest investigation. Few cities can boast such a water frontage as owned by Vallejo, and certainly none has a longer line of deep-water dockage sites.

Vallejo has two railroads—the Southern Pacific and the San Francisco, Napa & Calistoga. The Southern Pacific operates trains to all main line connections, and the San Francisco, Napa & Calistoga is an electric railway operating between Vallejo and some of the State's richest orchard country. The Monticello Steamship Company operates a line of superb fast steamers between San Francisco and Vallejo.

Vallejo has a commission form of government. There are five grammar schools and a new high school, erected at a cost of \$65,000. This institution is fully accredited to the University of California.

The water system of Vallejo is municipally owned, and the supply is of the purest.

Fraternal orders have a large following in Vallejo, virtually every organization having a good-sized local membership.

All of the representative religious denominations have edifices and resident ministers.

Just outside the city limits of Vallejo is White Sulphur Springs, noted for its excel-

lent mineral waters and historical interest.

Vallejo essentially is a prosperous city, for it has probably the largest payroll of any community its size in the country. The navy yard alone pays out approximately \$2,500,000 annually to permanent residents of Vallejo. The largest flour mill on this coast is located here. Other industries are a tannery, steam laundries, brick kilns, cannery, lumber mill, and very soon important railroad shops will be built.

There are four daily newspapers and one weekly in Vallejo. The outlying country is devoted to farming and dairying.

Near Vallejo is one of the richest quick-silver mines in the country.

BENICIA

Several manufactories are located at Benicia, situated in the southwestern section of the county. This is a city of about 3,000 population, ideally situated on Carquinez Straits, where the waters of the great rivers of the interior—the Sacramento and the San Joaquin—meet the tides of the Pacific Ocean that sweep through the Golden Gate.

The city's situation for a manufacturing center is superb. The waterfront is extensive and more than two miles of it lies between the main transcontinental line of the Southern Pacific and deep water, where the largest vessels could dock. From this city main line trains of the Southern Pacific are ferried across the straits to the opposite shore.

SUISUN AND FAIRFIELD

Suisun and Fairfield are such close neighbors that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company maintains one station for both.

Fairfield is the county seat, and here the people of the county have erected one of the handsomest court houses in all California. A magnificent high school and numerous

other private improvements either are under way or projected.

Suisun is also a central point for handling fruits. Two large fruit packing houses are located here. Shipments are received from various points in Central and Northern California, and in the packing houses at this place are put in cases and boxes suitable for the Eastern and foreign markets.

The fruit industry is one of the principal resources of this rich section.

The green fruit shipped from Suisun, season 1913, totaled 400 cars.

The green fruit shipped to canneries totaled 75 cars, and the dried fruit shipped from Suisun made 230 cars. The total number of cars shipped from Suisun during the season was about 700.

There is a large acreage in the vicinity of Suisun devoted to dairying. There is an excellent creamery here.

VACAVILLE

Vacaville ships the earliest fruits from California, and is beautifully located at the mouth of the valley, surrounded by mountains and foothills. Vacaville is on a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad and 60 miles northeast of San Francisco.

The valley is protected from extreme cold in Winter and from heavy winds in Summer by its mountains and hills. The soils of the valley are deep, friable and especially adapted to fruits. Earliest orchards are on the rolling lands and foothills.

The principal fruits grown in Vaca Valley are cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, prunes, figs, grapes and apples. Walnuts, almonds and oranges also produce well, but are at present not extensively grown.

DIXON

The Dairy City

Dixon is known as the dairy city, the acreage in alfalfa being 9,500 acres up to the latter part of 1913, with an estimated increase of about 1,500 acres for 1914. The soil of the Dixon ridge country is of the richest, and there is a plentiful supply of sub-surface water for irrigating purposes. In this district two acres will support three cows, and a good cow will earn from \$8 to \$12 per month and may be milked ten months in the year.

The dairies of Dixon are either inspected or certified. The Jerseys and Holsteins are subject to the severe tuberculin test. Two of the largest certified dairies in California have 500 cows, producing about 6,000 quarts of milk a day, which are shipped to the bay region.

A creamery has an output of 125,000 pounds of butter a year. The Dixon Milling Company operates three distinct businesses. The first, flour milling, includes a modern equipment throughout. Wheat is obtained from all local points, combining a capacity of some 25,000 tons. Distinct from the flour milling is a feed grinding business. In an entirely separate plant is an alfalfa meal mill, capacity $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per hour. The run totals some 2,650 tons, but under normal conditions this could be increased. The company plans to double the capacity of the present mill, making a possibility of 120 tons per day maximum.

The Dixon ridge land has good drainage and sub-drainage, yields large crops of almonds and is peculiarly adapted to a fine quality of alfalfa, clean, fine texture and of good color. It is the result also of good, strong soil and intelligent husbandry.

The city of Dixon has fine homes and excellent business buildings. The local population is 1,500, while adjoining farms have an additional 3,000. The fact that the two local banks have deposits aggregating \$1,100,000 is indicative that alfalfa and dairying are dividend-payers.

The city has good water and sewer systems. A 23-acre park is one of the prized possessions of the city.

There are five churches—the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Roman Catholic.

A large tonnage of grain is shipped from Dixon annually. A large number of cattle, hogs and sheep go out in carload lots.

Dixon has a \$60,000 high school, a \$30,000 grammar school, a \$12,000 library and new school buildings are being erected in the outlying districts.

GLENN COUNTY TOWNS

WILLOWS

Willows is the county seat, situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad and in the center of the valley region. It has more than doubled its population in the last four years—a remarkable record.

There are beautiful homes in Willows. Well kept lawns, avenues of stately palms, beautiful shade trees, flowers—all contribute to the attractiveness of this little city.

It is a thoroughly modern community, and the character of the new buildings being erected is the very best. There is excellent electric service for lighting, heating and power purposes. Modern gas, sewer and water systems.

The streets are well kept and lighted.

There is a good grammar school, and a \$50,000 high school. Agricultural studies will

be part of the course of study of the high school.

Churches of various religious denominations are located here, and there are many lodges and social organizations.

Willows is headquarters for one of the largest privately owned irrigation systems in the entire West.

To the west of Willows the land has been sown to grain for many years and there are many large farms thereabout, but these are disappearing rapidly. Much of this land is ideal fruit land.

The construction of the Sacramento Valley West Side Electric Railway will increase the transportation facilities now enjoyed by the county. The first unit of this railroad has already been built and the board of directors intend to push the construction of the entire system as rapidly as possible.

There are three banks, three hotels, a cold storage plant and a creamery located at Willows.

WHY ORLAND?

Because Uncle Sam's fancy irrigation project is located here; elevation above the valley floor affords excellent drainage and practical immunity from frost; nowhere can a greater diversity of crops be brought to so high a state of cultivation; crops ripen early and bring fancy prices; alfalfa produces from five to six crops annually; we have the best country roads in the State; Orland is on the main line of railroad connecting San Francisco and Portland, the greatest Pacific seaports; our mail and train service is unexcelled; we have good schools, churches and fraternal organizations; Orland has attracted settlers of the highest type of citizenship; we have no Chinese or Japanese settlements; we have all the comforts of an

The Sacramento Valley Development Association



is a public organization supported by the counties of the valley for the purpose of disseminating reliable and trustworthy information concerning the valley and surrounding country. The Association has no land for sale and no interest whatever in any deal made. Its purpose is to gather information and data for the benefit of the general public, encourage and assist in the development of this section of the State.

Correspondence is earnestly solicited and all questions will be answered promptly and carefully. It has been in existence for over fifteen years and is in close touch with conditions and is in a position to assist very materially the giving of absolutely reliable information. The main office is located at Sacramento, the Capital of the State.

Our reference is any established bank or business establishment in the valley.

W. A. BEARD, General Manager
Sacramento **California**

ideal home to offer you; Orland is growing rapidly, having doubled its population in the last two years; the acreage in almonds and olives has more than doubled since January 1, 1915; Orland is substantial, its business blocks are all of reinforced concrete; and because the two creameries in Orland will distribute more than \$200,000 among the farmers in 1915.

COLUSA COUNTY TOWNS

COLUSA

Colusa, the county seat, with a population of 2,500, is situated on the west bank of the Sacramento River, in one of the most fertile sections found in California. The land in the vicinity of Colusa is well drained, the low average of 10.2 deaths per 1,000 population for ten years testifying to the healthful conditions.

Colusa is an old town and yet a new town, as many new features are now being added. Two hundred thousand dollars has been expended on a new municipal water plant, sewer system and asphalt streets; \$200,000 more has been put in new buildings, two of which are modern department stores suitable for a much larger city.

Colusa is the geographical center of the great Sacramento Valley, and in addition to being located in a section noted for its production of prunes, pears, plums, peaches, oranges, lemons, berries and alfalfa it will always be the center of all transportation lines to come. The Northern Electric has built into Colusa, giving connection with the Western Pacific and Santa Fe; the Southern Pacific, not to be outdone, and to tap the river country, built a branch from its main line at Harrington to Hamilton.

Colusa has six churches, two banks, with

assets of \$2,650,000, flour mill which ships its products to San Francisco and the Orient, machine shop, garages, electricity and gas, warehouses with storing capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, three separate steamboat landings, creamery doing \$12,000 business per month, free public library costing \$12,000, hotels, two two-story grammar schools built of brick, modern high school building and a Catholic school, managed by Ursuline nuns.

The streets of Colusa are regularly laid out at right angles and 80 feet wide. Concrete sidewalks predominate, and are being extended to all parts of the residence section, and with the spreading shade trees and beautiful homes, and yards, Colusa is a very desirable place for the homeseeker.

WILLIAMS

Williams is a town of between 800 and 1,000 inhabitants. It is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the midst of fertile land where grapes and fruits of all kinds flourish. A large acreage in this vicinity is now planted to alfalfa, producing profitable crops with or without irrigation.

It has splendid church and school facilities, there being three church denominations—Christian, Methodist and Catholic. There are also two schools, a grammar and high school.

Williams is fortunate in having up-to-date mercantile establishments, good hotel accommodations, a splendid commercial bank, machine shops, garages and many other business establishments, which make a town of great possibilities, and is directly located on the main State Highway as well as on the State Highway running direct to Colusa, the county seat.

Williams is the transfer point for passen-

gers going to and from Wilbur, Sulphur and Cook's Springs in the western hills, and the springs located in Lake County, which adjoins Colusa County on the west. It is claimed and proven by the data contained at the Southern Pacific office that Williams is the largest shipping point on the railroad between Sacramento and Red Bluff.

Williams has electricity for both power and lighting systems. It also has an adequate water system. Many of the streets are lined with cement sidewalks. There are many new and costly residences being erected, with the prospect of more in the near future. A modern and up-to-date electric lighting system has just been completed.

In Williams are located two of the largest warehouses found in the county, with a capacity of more than 25,000 tons.

ARBUCKLE

Arbuckle, located in the heart of one of the leading almond sections of the State, is destined to become one of the most important cities on the west side of the great Sacramento Valley. The development of thousands of acres of the best almond land portends a wealthy and populous community.

At the present time Arbuckle is a growing town of approximately 850 people. It boasts of a good school system, three churches, one bank in a flourishing condition, three machine and blacksmith shops, two garages, two hardware stores, two large general mercantile establishments and other business institutions usually found in a thriving town. Excellent transportation facilities and passenger service are given the people of Arbuckle by the main line of the Southern Pacific, and these exceptional advantages soon will be augmented by the new West

Side Electric Railroad, which will touch Arbuckle.

Three or four years ago there were only about 150 acres of bearing almond trees in the entire district. Today there are over 2,000 acres planted to almonds. Even the hill land west of Arbuckle, which in the past was considered good for grazing only, has its share of almond trees.

Although the Arbuckle district specializes in almond growing it does not necessarily follow that other fruits will not do well. Conditions are ideal for growing apricots, peaches, grapes, oranges and other citrus fruits. Olives do exceedingly well, as does alfalfa, from which large returns have been received without irrigation.

TEHAMA COUNTY TOWNS

RED BLUFF

Red Bluff, the county seat, is situated on a bluff at the head of river navigation on the Sacramento River. It has a population of about 5,000. The site is ideal for a most beautiful city, drainage is perfect and splendid opportunities are offered for first class industries. Wide, well kept streets, brilliantly lighted by electricity, with a modern, up-to-date business section, with large and well-stocked stores, best of hotel accommodations, beautiful residences, magnificent school and church buildings, large and commodious fraternal halls, ornamental trees and shrubs on all sides, make it a very attractive city for visitors and others who may desire to locate in the vicinity. California's boast of open hospitality is nowhere more fully demonstrated than it is by the residents of Red Bluff. Being in the center of a rich farming district, good roads lead to the city from all directions. Two grammar schools

and a well equipped high school provide for the education of the young people; besides these the Catholic authorities have a private school with a good corps of teachers.

The leading religious denominations are well represented, as are also the fraternal organizations, nearly all of which have their own homes and places of meeting. Two banks, a private hospital, two telephone companies, three newspapers, a foundry, two fruit packing establishments, with several minor industries, afford employment for many. The city itself is most beautifully located on the Sacramento River, the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the State Highway and surrounded by some of the most beautiful and inspiring scenery of the State. The hotels of the city are noted for their accommodations and open hospitality. It is a typical California city located near the head of the Sacramento Valley. Fishing and hunting are found on all sides.

CORNING **"The Clean Town"**

Corning, the second city in size in Tehama County, is located in the very center of a very rich and attractive district. The chief industry of its inhabitants, outside of its business interests in the city itself, is fruit raising, and facilities have been installed to take care of the products. This is one of the leading olive growing sections of the West. The pickling of olives and the manufacture of olive oil engage the attention of many of the residents. The H. J. Heinz Company, one of the leading fruit and pickling companies of the United States, has a large and well equipped olive pickling plant located here and at the same time is farming a large section where it is growing many of the olives it uses.

The orange groves of this district are famous all over the State. The fruit is among the first to reach the market and demands a good price and a ready sale. Corning is the leading poultry shipping point of the Sacramento Valley. The city is modern in every respect and well deserves the name it has gained—"the Clean Town." It has no saloons and is a very neat, well kept little city, with good paved streets, electric lights, well shaded streets.

The city has two live newspapers, two first class hotels, two garages, many stores,

a most excellent grammar school, a high school, the graduates of which are fully accredited to the universities of the State, churches of all denominations. The leading fraternities are well represented, a live incorporated women's club with a beautiful chapter house is one of the features. With its municipal water system in full operation, Corning is an ideal place for the man of family. Here his children may be reared amid surroundings that will contribute to their moral well being, free from many temptations, and where they may be given all of the advantages to be had in much larger communities.

This little city is the home of the well and favorably known "Maywood Colony." Visit the city and see for yourself.

LOS MOLINOS

This little town on the west side of the Sacramento River is the center of a rapidly growing agricultural district. While practically a new town, it has made a very great growth and boasts a good hotel, several up-to-date mercantile establishments, a garage, good schools, churches and other advantages. The Los Molinos Colonies have passed the experimental stage and there are hundreds of small farmers from all over the country who are now located here and the products of the soil are contributing to their wealth and happiness. The trip up the west side to Red Bluff is through one of the most highly developed sections of a very productive district. Alfalfa fields, with their carpets of green, orchards loaded with all kinds of fruit, vegetable patches and well kept dairies may be seen on all sides.

TEHAMA

The third city in size in Tehama County. It is located on the east side of the river at the junction of the two lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the one on the east and the other on the west side of the valley. The country in the immediate vicinity is very highly developed. Some of the largest and heaviest bearing alfalfa fields are located here, as well as some of the most productive and profitable fruit orchards. The town is also at the junction of the two main lines of the new State Highway. Schools, churches and mercantile establishments of all kinds are located here.

EL DORADO COUNTY TOWNS

PLACERVILLE

Placerville is the county seat of El Dorado County, and should not be confused with Placer County. It is a city with a population of 2,500, situated 46 miles east of Sacramento, at the end of the railroad leading into El Dorado County from the State Capital. A new and modern court house and county hospital, city hall, high school, grammar and primary schools, five churches, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Eagles buildings constitute the public buildings of the city, which also boasts a flourishing banking institution, telephone system with extensive rural connections, three fruit packing houses, two planing mills and extensive box factory, good hotels, public garages, a full complement of general mercantile establishments, one daily and two weekly papers, foundry and machine shop, a theater, bakeries, restaurants, two cigar factories, cafes, shops, etc. A Chamber of Commerce maintains a public exhibit of county products, and all the leading fraternal societies have organizations here.

GEORGETOWN

Georgetown is the second town of importance in the county, and is the trading center of the northern section. Mining, stock raising and fruit growing predominate in the surrounding country. At Georgia Slide, near Georgetown, profitable mining has been carried on for the past fifty years.

El Dorado County fruits bring higher prices in the Eastern markets than the same varieties shipped from any other section. All El Dorado County fruits are packed according to fixed standard. Every box is officially inspected.

As an all-the-year place of residence, magnificent climate, pure water and natural surroundings considered, El Dorado County is the peer of any section of California.

SHASTA COUNTY TOWNS

REDDING

Redding, the county seat of Shasta County, is a city of very fine streets, fine business blocks and many municipal advantages. Redding has four large hotels and several

smaller ones, four banks, with over two million dollars deposits, besides a Postal savings Bank. The largest department store outside of the larger cities of the State is located here and does a business of over \$1,000,000 annually. The city has four graded grammar schools and the Shasta County High School is well equipped with an excellent polytechnic department, all of the more prominent church organizations, many fraternal societies—the Masons and Odd Fellows owning their own buildings in the business section of the city, the Elks with their beautiful and well equipped club rooms and home. It has excellent sewerage and water systems, besides electricity and gas for lighting and fuel. The main line of the State Highway to Portland, Ore., passes through the city. Being located at the head of the Sacramento Valley it is in the center of one of the richest mineral and agricultural sections of the State, and is a very important distributing point for all of Northern California. With a population of upwards of 5,000 it is destined to make great strides in growth and wealth during the next decade. Enjoying, as it does, first class railroad transportation, manufacturing facilities, with cheap fuel and power, a rich country surrounding it, a very fertile soil with plenty of water, and many other natural advantages, it needs not the pen of the enthusiast to predict its great future.

ANDERSON

A few miles south of Redding, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is located the town of Anderson, amidst its fertile fields of alfalfa and orchards. With such surroundings it is not strange that it has become the fruit center of a very productive county. Fruit packing is one of the important industries. A constant stream of delicious fruits goes out and money comes in—an industry that has already built up a prosperous and inviting community of some 1,200 people. Among some of the business interests represented here are a large brick making plant, a box factory, a creamery for the dairy man, several fruit packing plants, good stores and other mercantile establishments, excellent grammar and high schools, churches, etc. With the completion of the Anderson and Cottonwood Irrigation System, for which bonds have already been

voted, this district will soon come into its own, and rank among the richest fruit and agricultural sections of the State.

COTTONWOOD

Located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad just across the southern boundary of Shasta County, Cottonwood lies nestling in the midst of a large and extensive area of rich, fertile farm lands which, with the completion of the Anderson and Cottonwood Irrigation System will soon become one of the heavy producing sections of Northern California. Recognizing the possibilities of this section, Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, in 1912 purchased some 2,600 acres within a few miles of the town on the east. This is only one instance of some of the more important purchases that have been made here during the past few years. With a tributary area so diversified and prolific, the business interests are thriving and important. A large flour mill and a modern creamery are among the more important industries. The town is growing rapidly and is beautifully situated, with great broad streets, delightful home surroundings, excellent church and school advantages and other opportunities that insure a rapid and substantial development. A weekly newspaper, with a live Chamber of Commerce, will be of service when seeking information in detail regarding the actual conditions of this very promising section of the great Sacramento Valley.

PLACER COUNTY TOWNS

AUBURN

Auburn, the county seat of Placer County, has a population of 2,500, and is situated on the Ogden line of the Southern Pacific, 36 miles from the State Capital.

Its altitude, fine air, mountain water and magnificent scenery, together with sightly and well drained building locations, make it unrivaled. From its many hills may be seen, stretching for hundreds of miles on the eastern horizon, the snow-clad Sierras, and on the west the broad valley of the Sacramento. Nearer by, in the foothill valleys, and climbing to the tops of the hills, the orchards and vineyards, pastures and fields of grain, make a panorama upon which the eye is never tired of dwelling.

Auburn, a city in the country, is surely the loveliest city of the hills. Its beautiful court house, built entirely of Placer County stone and brick, and framed by tall eucalyptus, makes a picturesque acropolis, and behind may be glimpsed the pretty little Methodist church, and on still higher ground the Catholic church, a fine new edifice of stone. Other churches are the Baptist, Congregational and Episcopal, the latter remarkable for its excellent choir.

The Placer County High School, occupying a commanding location on the south side, is perhaps the building of which Auburn has the most cause to be proud. With an exceptionally able faculty this school has a wide reputation.

On another hill is the public library, with a fine collection and a useful reference department.

Auburn is the business town and fitting-out place for the mines and lumber camps of the mountains, and is the junction point for Mountain Quarries, with its million-dollar plant and railroad. It has two banks, two post offices, two newspapers, two hotels of high reputation and a variety of commercial houses and shops.

The soil of the Auburn country is rich in lime, potash and other fertilizing material. Here oranges, pomelos and the tender lemon are successfully grown, as are the fig, pomegranate, apricot, almond, etc. The principal market fruits are peaches, plums, pears, cherries and small fruits. Poultry keeping and dairying are profitable occupations and the business is growing.

THE FRUIT SECTION OF PLACER CO.

This section of Placer County, in which are situated the towns of Rocklin, Loomis, Penryn and Newcastle, and consisting of an area of 102 square miles, enjoys many advantages unequalled elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the comparative smallness of the district, and the fact that but a small part of it is set to orchard or vineyard, it produces a very large proportion of the deciduous fruits shipped from the State of California, besides several hundred cars of ripe fruits and berries, and a rapidly increasing acreage of oranges and lemons.

Placer County fruits ripen early and are of a superior quality. The warm foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, sloping to

the west, with the decomposed granite soil, so particularly adapted for fruit, combine to make the fruit of this section superior to that grown elsewhere. Plums, peaches, grapes, pears and other fruits have a fine flavor and high sugar content.

NEVADA COUNTY TOWNS

NEVADA CITY

Nevada City has a population of approximately 4,000 and is the county seat. The executive building stands in the midst of a beautiful lawn and is commodious and in keeping with the wealth of the county. At the edge of the city is situated the county hospital and farm, an institution where the indigent sick are given proper care and treatment.

Among the public buildings of note are a modern high school building, just erected at a cost of \$40,000, handsome Elks' Home, Carnegie Library, large grammar school, four churches and numerous fraternal buildings. The principal streets of the town are paved and cement sidewalks are now being pushed into every section. Electric lighting, gas, telephone, municipal water and street car systems were long since established.

Nevada City is the northern terminal of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railway, and is the distributing and outfitting point for a large portion of Nevada and Sierra Counties. Here, too, is located the headquarters of the Tahoe National Forest.

GRASS VALLEY

Grass Valley has a population of about 5,500, making it the largest foothill city of Northern California. Here the Federal Government is now engaged in the erection of a post office building at a cost of \$75,000. An Elk's Home, recently completed at a cost of \$50,000 and devoted exclusively to the uses of that order, four churches, six school buildings and several fraternity buildings are of the present, while the near future gives promise of high school and public library buildings and a city hall. An excellent municipal library is now in operation. All of the modern utilities are available here—electric lights, gas, telephones, municipal water and street cars. Here has been established a cannery for the packing of fruits and vegetables grown in the county.

TRUCKEE

Nestling in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at an elevation of nearly 6,000 feet, lies the city of Truckee, whose birth dates back to the construction days of the first transcontinental railroad, when its virgin forests materially assisted in solving the problems of the pioneers of railroad building in the West.

PLUMAS COUNTY TOWNS

QUINCY

Quincy is the county seat of Plumas and has about 600 inhabitants. It is a beautiful little town nestled on the bosom of American Valley and surrounded by pine-clad hills and snow-crowned peaks. It would be impossible to find a more beautiful spot, and since it has been connected with the Western Pacific Railroad by means of the Quincy-Western Railroad, a short line of about five miles in length, built entirely by local capital, it has become one of California's most sought after Summer resorts. Two good hotels take care of the traveling public and here several other business houses are on a firm financial basis. Many beautiful homes grace the residence sections of the town, surrounded by beautiful green lawns and well kept streets, which so greatly add to the appearance of the place and which is the subject of much favorable comment from those visiting the town for the first time. Electric lights and a good water and sewer system tend to make this a comfortable home town.

GREENVILLE

Greenville is situated in a rich farming and mining district. Greenville has its own electric, water and partial sewer systems. The Indian Valley Bank is situated here, whose deposits last year aggregated \$65,000. There are two churches, two hotels, five stores, a \$10,000 grammar school building and many fine homes. The Indian Government School is four miles distant and has an enrollment of 100 pupils. The Round Valley reservoir is located just outside the town. This body of water has a drop of 800 feet and is capable of generating 1,000 horsepower. The water after leaving the power plant can be used for irrigation purposes. Greenville is also the nearest town to the

famous Prattville fishing grounds and Canyon Dam. It is 16 miles from the railroad and auto stages leave here for all points, including Mt. Lassen.

TRINITY COUNTY TOWNS

WEAVERVILLE

Weaverville is the county seat and the principal town of the county. It is most picturesquely located in the midst of the mountains, surrounded by magnificent pines and virgin forest in all their grandeur. It is the distributing point for a large and highly productive mining section, and is connected by good roads with all parts. It has an excellent school system, churches, stores of all kinds, banks and other public buildings.

In the little valleys most excellent apples, pears, peaches, grapes, other fruits, berries and vegetables are raised. Land values are low.

Stock and cattle ranges are of the very best and have an abundance of pure running water. It is an ideal place to live and enjoy the best of health.

TRINITY CENTER AND DOUGLAS CITY

Trinity Center and Douglas City are other important towns. Weaverville is connected with the great Sacramento Valley by a branch of the California State Highway.

AMADOR COUNTY TOWNS

JACKSON

Jackson, the county seat, is connected by a branch railroad with the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Galt, in the Sacramento Valley.

Being in the heart of one of the richest gold producing sections of the State, its towns are typical California towns, with good schools, churches, fraternal organizations, stores, etc.

The grand old Sierras with their majestic peaks produce most wonderful mountain scenery and are covered with immense groves of pine, fir and other timbers.

Its mountain streams furnish unlimited power possibilities, while its valleys are highly productive, furnishing many different kinds of fruits and vegetables of a most excellent quality.

Other important towns are Sutter Creek, Amador City, Drytown, Pieta and Ione

Subscribe for the **Sacramento Valley Monthly**

*Devoted to Progress
in California*

Official publication of the Sacramento Valley Development Association, a public organization; published to convey to intending investors and homeseekers correct information regarding the resources, advantages and attractions of the Sacramento Valley, the great farm region of California.

25¢
PER YEAR

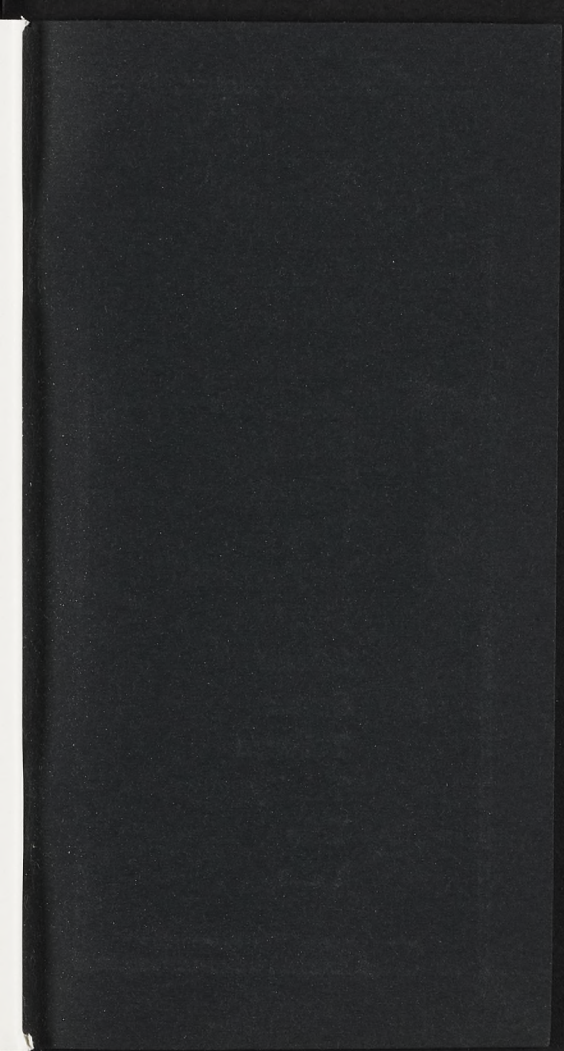
Send for Sample Copy



**Sacramento Valley Development
Association**

Second Street

Sacramento, Cal.



*Counties
Represented*

Amador
Butte
Colusa
El Dorado
Glenn
Nevada
Placer
Sacramento
Shasta
Solano
Sutter
Tehama
Trinity
Yolo
Yuba